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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS**

1991

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON
1992

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A LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

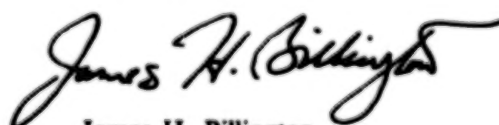
I am pleased to share with you our accomplishments of fiscal year 1991, upon which rest our plans for the future.

The Library's collections now number nearly 100 million items. With the support of the Congress, we have begun to reduce the arrearages, or backlog, of 39 million unprocessed items, mostly in nonbook formats. A signal accomplishment of fiscal 1991 was reversing the pattern of growth in the arrearages, which decreased this year by nearly one million items. Our goal for the end of calendar 1993 is to effect a net reduction of 11.3 million items.

We prepared this year for our appropriations committees an updated strategic plan on Library automation. Use of the newest automation technology is critical both to recent initiatives such as American Memory and to the provision of traditional services like sharing cataloging data with the nation's libraries.

Planning for the Library's own bicentennial in the year 2000 began in 1991. Events to mark the 250th anniversary of Jefferson's birth and the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Jefferson Building will underscore our link to Thomas Jefferson, the Library's principal founder, and his thesis that democracy depends on knowledge and its informed use by an involved citizenry.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James H. Billington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" and last name "Billington" clearly legible.

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Chief Operating Officers and Management Team (as of September 30, 1991)

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress
Winston Tabb, Acting Deputy Librarian of Congress
William W. Ellis, Associate Librarian for Science and Technology Information
Collections Services: Henriette D. Avram, Associate Librarian for Collections Services
Congressional Research Service: Joseph E. Ross, Director and Acting Associate Librarian for Congressional Services
Constituent Services: Donald C. Curran, Associate Librarian for Constituent Services
Copyright Office: Ralph Oman, Register of Copyrights and Associate Librarian for Copyright Services
Cultural Affairs: John Y. Cole, Acting Associate Librarian for Cultural Affairs
Law Library: M. Kathleen Price, Law Librarian
Library Management Services: Rhoda W. Canter, Associate Librarian for Management
Special Projects: Rhoda W. Canter, Acting Associate Librarian for Special Projects

Joint Committee on the Library, 102d Congress, 1st Session

Representative Charles Rose (North Carolina), Vice Chairman
Representative Joe Kolter (Pennsylvania)
Representative Thomas J. Manton (New York)
Representative Pat Roberts (Kansas)
Representative Bill Barrett (Nebraska)

Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island), Chairman
Senator Dennis DeConcini (Arizona)
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (New York)
Senator Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon)
Senator Ted Stevens (Alaska)

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress, Chairman and Secretary
Nicholas F. Brady, Secretary of the Treasury
Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island), Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library
Edwin L. Cox (term expires March 9, 1993)
Marguerite S. Roll (term expires March 9, 1995)

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry

Mark Strand (1990-91)
Joseph Brodsky (1991-92)

MILESTONES OF 1991

A year of anniversaries and beginnings at the Library, fiscal 1991 saw progress on several fronts. After three and one-half years with its doors closed, the Main Reading Room, splendidly restored, was opened once again to readers and researchers. The replacing of all the desks in the round room symbolized its coming full circle. Less tangible but no less significant an achievement was the first reduction in the backlog of unprocessed materials in the Library's collections since the arrearages were measured in fiscal 1989.

The Library of Congress, America's oldest national cultural institution, will turn 200 in the year 2000. In this decade, the Library will honor its founder and renew its commitment to the knowledge-based society that Jefferson envisioned. There will be celebrations of the anniversary of Jefferson's birth in 1743, of the opening of the Library's Jefferson Building in 1897, and of the founding of the Library of Congress itself in 1800. In fiscal year 1991, celebrations marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Library's Hebraic Section, the sixtieth anniversary of service to the blind and physically handicapped, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, and the twentieth anniversary of the Cataloging-in-Publication program.

Automation, long a critical element in Library operations, became a key theme in the preparation of the fiscal 1992 budget request and the subject of long-range strategic planning to carry the Library into the next century. Efforts to streamline processing of materials that come into the Library through a reorganization of the cataloging directorate moved ahead. Efforts to realize new economies through the sharing of cataloging resources made new strides.

REOPENING THE MAIN READING ROOM

When the Main Reading Room of the Library closed for renovation in December 1987, readers and reference librarians alike realized

with both hope and trepidation that the room that was the heart and center of the Library was about to change. With the reopening of this important space on June 3, 1991, the Main Reading Room emerged from the renovation process an architectural and technological triumph, integrating state-of-the-art information technology into a perfectly restored nineteenth-century room. To mark the occasion, the Library published a commemorative history of reference librarianship entitled *Full Circle: Ninety Years of Service in the Main Reading Room*.

*A new
CD-ROM*

Created in conjunction with the reopening, a new CD-ROM (compact disk—read-only memory) product, *USMARC Bibliographic*, also marked a milestone in the Library's publications program. The commemorative one-disk CD-ROM containing the USMARC records that were added to the collections from 1988 through 1990 was presented to five hundred libraries across the country.

The central figure in the mural on the inside of the lantern of the reading room dome, Human Understanding now presides over alcoves restored to their original terra cotta color, freshly washed marble, a new Wilton carpet, and refinished original furnishings as well as new work stations designed for wheelchairs. In 1900 forty-four reader desks were displaced by the card catalog, but today the circle of reader desks is again complete around the central desk. Sixteen reader stations are wired for power and data transmission and from them patrons can access a CD-ROM-based information network of ten abstracting and indexing services.

*Computer
Catalog
Center*

The new Computer Catalog Center, located behind the Main Reading Room, houses sixty-eight terminals, several of which can accommodate visually and physically handicapped readers. Eighteen of them are equipped with the newly developed personal computer-based ACCESS system, a user-oriented application that especially allows first-time or infrequent users of the Library's information systems to have easy access to selected parts of the Library's data bases without training and with minimal assistance from reference librarians.

User identification cards, designed for regular users of the reading room, improve collections security and, once bar-coded, will also speed the process of requesting materials for readers. The introduction

of photocopy credit cards, debited each time the patron uses the card, has eliminated the need for change machines. A link is planned between the user card and the photocopy card.

THE NATIONAL REFERENCE SERVICE

The establishment in June of the National Reference Service was an outgrowth of ten years of experience with the State Correspondence Referral Program. The program now offers an expanded and more visible service that directs individuals to the most readily available and comprehensive information sources to answer their inquiries—whether in community, academic, organizational, or state libraries, a library network, or the Library of Congress's own unique collections.

The National Reference Service also creates an awareness of and encourages the use of the Library's specialized and unique resources and fosters an understanding and appreciation of the services American libraries offer their constituents. Through the service, the Library can better support libraries and participate actively in meeting the information needs of the American public nationwide.

PROCESSING THE ARREARAGES

The total number of items in the Library's collections is now nearing 100 million. Of these, unprocessed materials make up more than one-third, and they were the focus of intense preparatory activity in 1990: a Special Project Team report, a special report to Congress, and the theme of the Library's fiscal 1991 budget request. The appropriations bill, signed into law shortly after the fiscal year began, included 170 staff positions for processing arrearages. American Memory staff have also contributed to this effort.

Production- only week

Numerous procedures were suggested and tested to support this project, including designating the third week of each month as a production-only period. Staff from throughout the Library worked in targeted service units to lend some of their time to this priority.

Despite the fact that the arrearage total climbed even higher at the beginning of fiscal 1991 with the recording of additions to the collections in late 1990, arrearage workers accomplished a net decrease of

952,016 items (or 2.4 percent). During the pilot period, which ends December 1993, the Library's goal is to effect a net reduction of 11.3 million items from the September 1989 benchmark of 38.6 items. At the end of the fiscal year, the Librarian established an Arrearage Reduction Coordinating Group, headed by Michael Shelley, who had directed the Special Project Team, to develop and carry out an operations plan for the balance of the pilot.

The highest success rates in arrearage reduction were in serials, pictorial materials, and microforms. Many thousands of items previously unavailable are now accessible to readers.

SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE BLIND

Pratt-Smoot Act

On March 3, 1931, President Herbert Hoover signed the Pratt-Smoot Act authorizing the Library of Congress to produce embossed—or braille—books and to designate libraries around the country to distribute them to blind adults. Talking books, a radical concept in the 1930s, were added to the program two years later, and music services in 1962. Children were included in the program in 1952, and physically handicapped individuals in 1966. The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) administers these services.

In these six decades, this program has enabled more than 14.2 million individuals who are unable to use standard print materials to enjoy the pleasures of books and magazines in braille or recorded formats. The number of patrons served is especially significant when one considers that each has a personal approach to books and reading and each has his or her own reading preferences.

New technologies

Time, growth, and technology have decreed changes in the program. The original network of 19 libraries has grown to almost 150. The 33 1/3-rpm disc of the 1930s has been replaced by a four-track, 15/16-ips cassette as the basic book format. Magazines are now distributed to patrons on 8 1/3-rpm flexible discs almost as soon as they are available to print subscribers. The original bulky talking book machine has been replaced by the basic player and by easy-to-use cassette players, some designed especially for elderly or physically

SERVICES TO BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

	<i>Items Circulated*</i>	<i>Number of Readers</i>
<i>Regional and Subregional Libraries</i>		
Recorded discs	6,103,100	230,340
Recorded cassettes	14,804,500	498,330
Braille	620,700	25,970
<i>NLS/BPH Service to Overseas Patrons</i>		
Recorded discs	13,700	150
Recorded cassettes	12,400	440
Braille	1,300	20
<i>NLS/BPH Service to Music Patrons</i>		
Recorded discs	78,700	250
Recorded cassettes	11,000	1,000
Braille	9,500	500
Large print	1,700	220
<i>Interlibrary Loan—Multistate Centers</i>		
Recorded discs	10,300	—
Recorded cassettes	49,600	—
Tapes (cassette and open-reel)	24,900	—
Braille	10,200	—

*Items circulated include containers, volumes, and magazines.

handicapped individuals. A machine that handles both discs and cassettes in a small space is under development.

Current NLS readership stands at nearly 700,000 people out of an estimated eligible population of 3 million, approximately 2 million of them visually impaired. This ratio of library users to nonusers is approximately the same as in the rest of the population. NLS patrons, however, read an average of thirty books a year—many more than sighted readers. Their reading interests are similar to those of the general public, although they are as a group older than the general population. Although almost all patrons use one or more recorded formats, several thousand, most visually impaired from an early age, also use braille materials, including on-demand braille. Braille is an essential medium for lifetime readers of special-format materials.

In other developments in its anniversary year, the National Library Service has accepted a recommendation to consolidate its distribution activities into two multistate centers, geographically centered in the

eastern and western parts of the United States near bulk mail centers. The service also opened two reclamation centers to recycle usable parts from cassette and talking-book machines.

The NLS Union Catalog now includes 142,457 records representing more than 15,000,000 copies of items for the blind in at least two braille formats and several recorded formats. Titles purchased from producers here and abroad and gifts of single titles and entire collections are also listed in the catalog. These records are part of the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS) and are available through the LC DIRECT project.

READS and NLSNET

More and more network libraries are now using the NLS software packages READS and NLSNET. Libraries may automate their patron circulation and equipment files with READS, and NLSNET supports statistics, magazine subscriptions, interlibrary loan requests, and machine and book inventories. A new NLS outreach campaign in eight locations is designed to reach senior citizens, a population estimated to number nearly two million by the year 2000. In 1991, the National Library Service completed development of a standard automated format for braille books, which will provide efficiencies and economies in the production of braille materials, and presented it to braille producers.

JUDAICA AT THE LIBRARY

A major exhibition that opened in June and a publication, both supported by the Project Judaica Foundation and devoted to the Judaic collections of the Library, commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Hebraic Section, one of the world's foremost centers for the study of Hebrew and Yiddish materials. Abraham J. Karp, rabbi, author, and professor of history and religion at the University of Rochester, was guest curator of the exhibition as well as the author of the illustrated volume accompanying it, entitled *From the Ends of the Earth: Judaic Treasures of the Library of Congress*. Michael Grunberger, head of the Hebraic Section, was the Library's curator for the exhibition.

Other activities in this observance included the facsimile publication of the Washington Haggadah (named after the city where it is kept), an illuminated Hebrew manuscript copied and illustrated by Joel

ben Simeon in 1478; a June symposium on "The Hebrew Book," sponsored with the Meyerhoff Center for Jewish Studies, University of Maryland; and a lecture in July by Nobel Laureate Elie Weisel on "Tolerance and Learning," sponsored with B'nai B'rith International. Other public lectures, special tours of the exhibition, and a screening of a series of Yiddish films from the Library's collections were also part of this celebration of Jewish life and culture.

THE GREAT BRITISH PICTURE SHOW

In cooperation with the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA), the Library produced in May a festival of major British film and television productions. In addition to screenings, there were seminars, tutorials, and lectures by Sir Richard Attenborough, Martin Scorsese, Ken Adam, and David Francis. For the occasion, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, on a state visit to Washington, attended a luncheon in her honor at the Library on May 15 and toured the restored Main Reading Room, where she also viewed a special exhibit of Library treasures, including the L'Enfant plan for the capital, the 1531 Huejotzingo Codex (to be published in facsimile as part of the Library's Quincentenary program), and the April 29, 1865, letter of condolence from the queen's great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, to Mary Todd Lincoln.

Silver Mask

At the luncheon, actress Angela Lansbury was presented BAFTA's Silver Mask award for her contributions to her craft in an Anglo-American environment. David Attenborough received the Benjamin Franklin Medal, awarded alternately to citizens of the United Kingdom and the United States, for promoting Anglo-American understanding.

A Global Library Project episode entitled "Thank You, Mr. Jefferson," focusing on the Main Reading Room and Jefferson's influence on the Library, also included footage of the queen's visit. Scheduled to air in October 1991, the program is part of a series on "Liberty's Library" telecast through Mind Extension University.

SPECIAL INITIATIVES

Planning for the Library's bicentennial constituted a new initiative in 1991. The Library's efforts to build its science and technology collections and to enhance their availability migrated from a Special Project Team effort into an implementation phase. New Special Project Teams will focus on the Library's data collection methods and on user evaluation of American Memory, which itself moved rapidly ahead into expanded testing and production stages. Other new and continuing activity centered on the Columbus Quincentenary, a proposed Japan Documentation Center, and the Library's participation in the Decade of the Brain observance.

JEFFERSON'S LEGACY AND THE LIBRARY'S BICENTENNIAL

A series of activities at the heart of the Library's outreach efforts will mark several anniversaries that link Jefferson, the Library's principal founder, with the history of this institution. Jefferson believed that democracy depended on knowledge and its informed use by an involved citizenry. Today's Library of Congress epitomizes Jefferson's faith in learning and his practical determination to make democracy work.

A symposium in 1993 on Jefferson and education will mark the 250th anniversary of Jefferson's birth. In the mid-1990s the Library will reopen renovated exhibition halls and reading rooms in the Thomas Jefferson Building, the Library's first home outside the U.S. Capitol. At the same time, a new Discovery Center will open for visitors in the Madison Building. Two major exhibitions are planned for 1997. "Jefferson, Knowledge, and Democracy" will feature the books in the third president's personal library, which he sold to the nation in 1815 as a foundation for a library to replace the one destroyed in the War of 1812. Another exhibition will mark the centennial of the opening of the Jefferson Building, a monument of American public art and architecture.

In the year 2000, the Library, itself so much a product of Jefferson's intellectual ideals, will celebrate its bicentennial. Jefferson's original dictum that "there is, in fact, no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer" rings as true as ever for an institution that has become an unparalleled repository of recorded knowledge in all languages and from all cultures.

Other projects being planned for the Library's bicentennial include publications, such as a brief history of the Library, new guidebooks for the Jefferson Building, and facsimiles, cable television programs produced by the Global Library Project, and a major conference on the state of knowledge organized by the Council of Scholars.

AMERICAN MEMORY

The Library in fiscal 1991 continued to evaluate prototype delivery systems for American Memory and began the conversion of several major collections to electronic form to permit their distribution to libraries throughout the United States. Work continued in the areas of selection and processing of collections, production and development of electronic copies, and user evaluation and response.

Special collections cataloging

The American Memory project, which was able to lend support to the Library's arrears reduction efforts even before 1991, continued this support as part of the process of selecting and processing collections to include in the program. For example, American Memory staff working in the Music Division virtually completed processing the 24,000-item Edward and Marian MacDowell collection. Outside contractors also entered records for more than 1,000 Mathew Brady Civil War photographs, 3,000 early motion pictures, and over 15,000 unpublished plays. These cataloging records are crucial to the next step of the process, making electronic copies of the collections. The catalog records permit selection of materials for inclusion in American Memory and the exercise of production control over items selected.

A personal computer-based cataloging software program designed to create MARC (machine-readable cataloging) records was created in the process of preparing materials for American Memory. The program was used to catalog sound recordings, early motion pictures,

and panoramic photographs. It was also used to catalog a folk music collection in the American Folklife Center, which will now use the software to build a collection-level catalog of its entire holdings, previously accessible only through card files.

Production work continued on African-American pamphlets, Civil War photographs, broadsides from the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention, motion pictures of President William McKinley and the 1901 Pan-American Exposition, and the Nation's Forum (speeches by American political leaders). American Memory uses two kinds of automated systems—disc-based personal computers and mainframe-based networked computers. For the former, three CD-ROMs represent stand-alone American Memory collections: congressional broadsides, Nation's Forum recordings, and Civil War photographs.

*User
feedback*

User evaluation of American Memory began in fiscal 1990 in three public school systems and one public library and continued in fiscal 1991 in six universities and the U.S. Naval Academy. Informal feedback has come from scores of visitors and others who have seen demonstrations of the prototype. Initial responses indicate that American Memory can provide a valuable educational tool, but that only selected collections, such as local histories, will have an impact in public libraries. Secondary-school educators have shown great enthusiasm for the project.

Further evaluation will be carried out under the aegis of a Special Project Team created in January and headed by Susan Veccia of the Automation Office of the Congressional Research Service. The team invited other sites to apply to be part of the evaluation and, from 285 respondents, selected 37 applicants to participate in user evaluation in fiscal 1992. Scattered across the nation in a variety of settings, the sites reflect the distribution in the general population of media centers (thirteen), college and university libraries (fourteen), public libraries (five), and others (five); testing also continued in seven of the sites from earlier evaluations.

JAPAN DOCUMENTATION CENTER

Negotiations continued in fiscal 1991 with the Japan Foundation and its Center for Global Partnership concerning the creation of a

Documentation Center to house difficult-to-locate Japanese items on policy issues, social and economic materials, research reports, and draft legislation for the use of the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and other U.S. research libraries. This process involved several meetings of the Japan Task Force—made up of CRS, Asian Division, and other Library staff—and a visit to the Center for Global Partnership. Electronic document delivery will be tested as one component of the center's operations, which are scheduled to get under way in mid-1992.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Congressional Research Service staff participated in planning for a Japan Documentation Center, and supported several special initiatives. The seminar for new members and assistance to the parliaments of Eastern Europe enhanced the work of Congress.

Now in its fifth year, the new members' seminar in 1991 reflected the immediacy of policy decisions facing Congress and the expanded scope of freshman participation. The three-day program, coordinated by CRS staff with the American Enterprise Institute and Brookings Institution, provides facts, analytical resources, and perspectives to enable members to confront the critical and complex issues before Congress.

The program approaches range from formal lectures to informal discussions to question-and-answer sessions. The emphasis is on a balanced, nonpartisan, analytic presentation in a setting away from Washington, D.C.

The seminar includes events for members' families and offers sessions on the congressional family and stresses encountered during congressional service. Over half of the forty-four newly elected members of Congress attended the seminar.

East Europe

The Library's efforts on behalf of Congress to foster the development of emerging democratic parliaments in Eastern Europe moved into operational phases in 1991. Through different House and Senate initiatives, the Congressional Research Service and other parts of the Library are providing assistance now to Bulgaria, the

Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, and Poland. Assistance to Poland, part of the Senate's "Gift of Democracy," is specifically in the form of computer, copying, and printing technology arranged by the Senate.

*Frost
Task Force*

In the House, at the initiative of the Speaker of the House, Thomas Foley, the Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions was created, with Congressman Martin Frost as chairman. The Task Force is devoted to all four countries and is focused on the following primary areas of assistance: development of an office automation program and delivery of equipment, establishment of parliamentary library collections, technical assistance in the creation of a research and analysis capability, and development of parliamentary training programs and other technical assistance. House Information Systems is playing an important role in the equipment portion of this program. Funds for these programs were included in the foreign operations appropriation and transferred to the Library through the Agency for International Development.

The assistance also takes other forms. Library staff developed a core bibliography to use as a collections development and selection tool. Surplus reference books selected from the Library's exchange collections were sent to Central and Eastern Europe. The Congressional Research Service has encouraged coordination with other government agencies, private organizations and foundations, and the academic community in support of the initiative.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A science and technology information initiative, under the direction of William W. Ellis, appointed to a one-year term as Associate Librarian for Science and Technology Information in September, will enlarge the Library's programs in this area, focusing on issues of the provision of scientific information, electronic publishing, and copyright protection. The initiative was the primary product of a Special Project Team, formed in 1990 and headed by Prosser Gifford, director, Office of Scholarly Programs, whose final report to the Management Team was delivered in March.

The team's recommendations included increasing the Library's existing reference resources in science, technology, and business; achieving better bibliographic control and more rapid availability of foreign technical materials; and creating a new national directory, an Automated Reference Clearinghouse, as a pilot in 1992 to provide a foundation for a unique referral and reference service. The team also endorsed creating for researchers and educators new electronic products combining both bibliographic and analytical material and establishing a fee-based research service for these specialized products, initially to include information about engineering, for the business and industrial community.

The Automated Reference Clearinghouse will support this initiative through a computer-based query-tracking system, substantive information from earlier Library research, and, foremost, a large file of data on information sources. It will also provide a guide to the information resources available through Internet, a supernetwork of computer networks developed under the auspices of the National Science Foundation, and the future National Research and Education Network (NREN). Through Internet, the Library will begin seriously to participate in the new technology of electronic dissemination of information. The development of local area networks for several internal Library applications has the added benefit of providing access to the evolving national network, especially Internet.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Special Project Teams

Of Special Project Team activity not reported elsewhere, one team completed its work in fiscal 1991 with a report to Congress in January on interlibrary cooperative cataloging arrangements, especially as they may relate to the Library's arrearage reduction efforts and other savings. This team, headed by Jeffrey Heynen, was formed at the end of fiscal 1990 specifically in response to a mandate from the House Committee on Appropriations. Another Special Project Team, headed by David Lombardo and Trellis Wright, was organized at the end of fiscal 1991 to explore the feasibility of implementing workplace options of shift work and work at home at the Library.

**LC
DIRECT**

Following congressional approval, this project to provide remote on-line access to the Library's bibliographic data bases began in January. At the end of the fiscal year, thirty-three state library agencies were participating in the two-year experiment. An online access program, LC DIRECT grew out of the successful Remote Online LOCIS User Pilot (ROLLUP), a Special Project Team-managed experiment with fourteen state library agencies and the District of Columbia Public Library that provided remote access to LOCIS.

**Key
Statistical
Indicators**

A team on Key Statistical Indicators was established in January to analyze and validate the Library's collection and use of statistical information. The team will develop and implement a system for reporting and publishing statistics. The first phase of its work, identification of existing data, was essentially completed by the end of fiscal 1991. In the next phase, the team will attempt to identify indicators not currently kept, to validate all the indicators it has identified, and to refine the reporting system.

Quincentenary

The Library's preparations for its celebration of the Columbus Quincentenary in 1992 included work on a major exhibition and completion of manuscripts for publication. The Library received funding for facsimiles of the 1540 Oztoticpac Lands Map and the 1562 Gutierrez Map of America, which it will publish along with the Huejotzingo Codex facsimile.

"Christopher Columbus: The Ongoing Voyage," produced by the Global Library Project in 1991, offered a look at the Columbus materials in the Library's rare book collections and an interview with the coordinator of the Library's Quincentenary observance, John Hébert. Historian Ida Altman, the curator for the Library's upcoming Columbus exhibition, provided part of the commentary for a journey to the Bahamas retracing Columbus's route through some of the northern islands.

The American Folklife Center completed fieldwork in California, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, and Utah in its project to survey Italian-American contributions to the culture of the American West, generating a large quantity of photographs, sound recordings, videotapes, and manuscript materials. An exhibition based on this project is scheduled to open in California in October 1992.

*Educators
Institute*

An Educators Institute at the Library in midsummer attracted some thirty elementary- and secondary-school teachers and librarians who examined the topic "The Bill of Rights and Beyond: Dialogue between Vision and Reality." The institute, presented in conjunction with the Catholic University of America, focused on the concept of rights in three areas—the First Congress and the Bill of Rights, the Civil War Amendments, and the Civil Rights Acts. Supported by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and the History Teaching Alliance, the institute offered participants lectures by Library staff and outside experts, discussion sessions, assistance with classroom applications, and opportunities for research in Library collections.

Civilization

The proposed new magazine of the Library of Congress passed its first hurdle, a marketing test, early in the calendar year. Despite recession and war, the response to the test was encouraging, with a better than 7 percent response rate. The magazine, designed to make the public more aware of the Library's collections and to create a constituency for the Library of Congress and libraries in general, will be operated by a private company, LOC Corporation, once financing is secured.

*Decade of
the Brain*

In response to a presidential proclamation celebrating the 1990s, the Library and the National Institute of Mental Health sponsored an all-day symposium in July as the first in a Decade of the Brain Lecture Series. On the topic of "Frontiers of Neuroscience," the program and subsequent events are designed to alert Congress and the general public to the extraordinary advances in neuroscience and their relevance to public policy in matters such as artificial intelligence and Alzheimer's disease. Symposium participants included researchers, scientific leaders from several disciplines, government officials, and members of Congress.

*Discovery
Center*

Using new technology and with the support of Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Library is planning a permanent installation in the Madison Building for visitors to the Library. The Discovery Center will introduce large numbers of families and others to a library experience showing them the excitement of learning and the power of knowledge. Plans for the center, which should be finished by mid-decade, are now in preliminary design stages.

THE LIBRARY AND THE CONGRESS

Within this fiscal year, Congress passed legislative branch budgets for both fiscal 1991 and 1992. Following a number of years of budgets declining in real dollars, increases of 12 and 9 percent marked a turning point for the Library. Both reflected Library priorities as the institution directed its energies, first, to securing the resources to reduce its arrearages of unprocessed materials and, second, to plan and develop an automation strategy that would carry it into the next century. The year was characteristically busy, involving Library staff and managers in research, expert testimony, or other forms of participation in legislative affairs. The war in the Persian Gulf was the dominant topic of research done by the Library for the Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS

The Library began the year operating under a continuing resolution until November 5 when the president signed Public Law 101-520, which contained funds for the operation of the Library (as supplemented by P.L. 102-27) in the amount of \$299,125,260, including authority to obligate receipts totaling \$19,885,000. This amount represented a 12 percent increase over 1990 and authorized the Library to fill 170 positions in order to begin work on processing the arrearages, a budget priority for 1991.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION— FISCAL 1991

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$180,464,733 ¹
Congressional Research Service	51,884,326
Copyright Office	22,900,869
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	40,130,381 ²
Furniture and Furnishings	3,744,951
	<hr/> \$299,125,260

1. Excludes \$912,000 appropriated to the Department of Defense (P.L. 101-511) and subsequently transferred to the Library and a reduction of \$487,548 for lower receipts in the Cataloging Distribution Service.

2. Excludes \$11,098,949 of reappropriated unliquidated obligations.

The fiscal 1991 budget also included \$15,268,000 in the appropriation to the Architect of the Capitol for the care of Library buildings of which \$5,000,000 was designated for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of a vacant school property on Capitol Hill for use by the Library as a child day-care center and for other purposes.

Although the funds were appropriated, the authority to use the \$5,000,000 was deferred until fiscal 1992. On November 15, the president signed Public Law 101-562, authorizing acquisition of this property.

Fiscal 1992 The Library's budget request for 1992 was for \$361 million, an increase of 18 percent over fiscal 1991 appropriations. Automation was the dominant theme in the Librarian's budget testimony, with emphasis on the modernization of the Library's computer systems and the installation of new technologies to improve and enlarge its data base. Requested increases would also cover pay raises and related costs, preservation, storage space, service in the renovated reading rooms, improved financial management, and affirmative action internships.

Noting the need for a strategic plan on Library automation, the House Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, asked the Library to prepare such a document. The written plan incorporates work dating from 1985 in support of the Strategic Information Systems Plan, as well as from the Management and Planning Committee process in 1988 and the transition to the new organization in 1989. The Library submitted the plan to both appropriation subcommittees on October 25, 1991.

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS
AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION—FISCAL 1992**

LC Salaries and Expenses	\$196,266,000
Congressional Research Service	55,725,000
Copyright Office	25,823,000
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	41,179,000
Furniture and Furnishings	3,235,000
	<hr/>
	\$322,228,000

The bill, signed on August 14 (P.L. 102-90), included authority to spend offsetting receipts of \$23,279,000. Another \$5,942,000, which had been deferred from the fiscal 1991 appropriation, also became

available. The total available for fiscal 1992 represented a 9 percent increase over 1991. A total of \$10,187,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the care of Library buildings. Another \$5,000,000 that was deferred from fiscal 1991 was also made available to the Architect for purchase and renovation of the vacant school property at Sixth and East Capitol Streets, S.E.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES **101st Congress, First Session**

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Committee on Appropriations United States Senate

Senator Harry Reid (Nevada), Chairman
Senator Barbara A. Mikulski (Maryland)
Senator Brock Adams (Washington)
Senator Slade Gorton (Washington)
Senator Christopher Bond (Missouri)

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Committee on Appropriations U.S. House of Representatives

Representative Vic Fazio (California), Chairman
Representative Robert J. Mrazek (New York)
Representative Lawrence J. Smith (Florida)
Representative Bill Alexander (Arkansas)
Representative John P. Murtha (Pennsylvania)
Representative Bob Traxler (Michigan)
Representative Jerry Lewis (California)
Representative John Edward Porter (Illinois)
Representative Barbara Vucanovich (Nevada)

LEGISLATION

Legislation to establish a national policy on permanent paper, which the Librarian had supported in his 1990 testimony, was made law (P.L. 101-423) in October. The law makes it U.S. policy that federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid-free permanent paper and also urges agencies, publishers, and state and local governments to use such paper in their publications. The law also requires the Librarian of Congress, the Public Printer, and the Archivist of the United States to monitor the federal government's progress in implementing this policy and to make progress reports to Congress. The Library, in cooperation with the National Archives and Records Service and the Government Printing Office, was preparing the first report at year's end.

After several years of congressional scrutiny and testimony from the Librarian, Public Law 101-483, also signed in October, deleted federal funding for the Civic Achievement Award Program, administered by the Close Up Foundation, thus returning the program to the private sector.

*National
Film
Preservation
Act*

Legislation to reauthorize the National Film Preservation Act of 1988 for an additional six years was pending at year's end. The act established a National Film Registry at the Library, and for the past three years a National Film Preservation Board has advised the Librarian on the annual selection of twenty-five culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant films for inclusion in the registry. In his testimony supporting reauthorization, the Librarian discussed the activities of the board and the importance of film preservation for the nation.

Also pending at year's end was legislation to expand the number of public members on the Library's Trust Fund Board from two to ten and to give the Librarian authority to invest temporarily gifts of cash to the Library in the U.S. Treasury before their formal acceptance by the board. The Library is seeking this legislation to improve procedures for the investment of new gifts and to broaden support for trust fund activities. Trust funds enable the Library to share its collections with the nation through educational and cultural programs.

*Fee-for-
service
legislation*

Legislation was introduced in the Senate in fiscal 1991 to modernize the 1902 law (2 U.S.C. 150) that allows the Library to sell cataloging information and technical publications and to authorize certain of the Library's revolving fund accounts. The legislation also seeks authority for the Library to provide specialized bibliographic products and other services to the business, industrial, educational, and information communities for a fee. The law would not affect free core services provided by the Library. Introduction of this legislation followed more than a year of consultations with the Library community. Hearings on this subject are expected to be held early in 1992.

Bills were introduced in both houses during the fiscal year to strike from the Copyright Act the requirement that the Register of Copyrights submit a report to Congress every five years that analyzes the

extent to which the photocopying provision of the act balances the rights of creators with the needs of users. The Copyright Office advocates eliminating the reporting requirement.

RESEARCH

Congressional Research Service For the third straight year, CRS staff answered more than a half million congressional requests, this year producing approximately 7,100 written responses and distributing more than 783,600 copies of its products to congressional offices. CRS programs for members of Congress and staff, telephone consultations, and personal briefings are also part of the CRS response. Virtually all major public policy issues of concern to Congress are within the purview of the requests to the Congressional Research Service.

The CRS Major Issues System, now in its fifth year, identifies at the onset of the legislative session between twenty and twenty-five major issues likely to be of great concern to Congress. This anticipation of congressional interest allows CRS staff to provide timely, comprehensive products and services to Congress. The issues on which most congressional requests centered in fiscal 1991 were the Persian Gulf war, health insurance, trade, budget enforcement, and banks and thrifts in transition.

The war in the gulf generated more requests for information, research, and analysis than any other topic. CRS assistance on this fast-changing, multidimensional issue illustrated the flexibility, intensity, and diversity of the service's operational response. A daily "Gulf War Situation Report" was an innovation in CRS service to Congress. The Senate FAX (telefacsimile) network and House Information Systems were used to speed this information to offices every morning from January 15 through March 8, 1991. CRS research covered nearly every facet of the Persian Gulf crisis, including presidential authority, defense technologies, the war's effects on energy policy, environmental damage, press coverage, military personnel policies, and international agreements and policies at issue. Later in the year a "Soviet Union Update," modeled on the "Gulf War Situation Report," was created to provide fast-breaking news to members on events following the coup attempt in Moscow.

Problems with banks and thrift institutions and health insurance were the two domestic issues evoking CRS responses most often in fiscal 1991. Increasing numbers of failures and other problems of the nation's savings and loan institutions and banks generated CRS research and analysis on how to position banks to deal with competition from nonbank providers of financial services, how to ensure the provision of banking services to individuals and businesses that do not have access to credit and banking services outside the banking system, and how to finance federal deposit insurance funds for banks and savings and loan institutions. CRS specialists lent their expertise to omnibus legislation addressing these issues.

*Health care
financing*

Health expenditures in 1990 were \$666 billion, representing over 12 percent of the gross domestic product; many analysts expect these figures to grow to more than a trillion-and-a-half dollars, or 16 percent of GDP, by the end of the century. Congress is concerned both with access to health care and with its ballooning cost. CRS health policy experts assisted Congress in its understanding of the issues of health care financing and resources and of inadequate or no access to health care. Specialists also prepared a comparison of federal and private sector health benefits available to employees and revised the *Medicaid Source Book*, a definitive compilation of budget data and analysis on this important program.

The CRS Trade Team, created in fiscal 1989, has a fourfold goal of enhancing the availability and usefulness to Congress of CRS products on trade, increasing the comprehensiveness and timeliness of these products, responding to the need for more multidisciplinary input into research on trade, and improving the management of trade issues. The team is a prototype for a multidisciplinary and interdivisional approach to research. During the year, a CRS senior specialist participated in a congressional trade delegation to Moscow and Eastern Europe and CRS analysts also assisted with briefings on the effects of international competition on the United States in preparation for House hearings. Trade Team products cover a broad range of topics, including agricultural policy, Japan-U.S. relations, Pacific Rim initiatives, Third World debt, and the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The Japan Task Force, which provided assistance to the Library with the development of plans for a Japan Documentation Center, was active on other fronts. CRS specialists testified on Japan's economy and trade before congressional committees, and the Joint Economic Committee released a collection of papers on Japan's economic challenge that the task force had compiled. New CRS products focused on Japan's response to the Persian Gulf war, Japanese lobbying, antitrust laws, war reparations, Japan-Soviet relations, Japan's industrial groups, and unfair trade practices. The Japan Briefing Book was updated. New online data bases assisted the task force in these efforts.

*Throughout
the Library*

As expected, the law of Iraq and Kuwait was high on the list of topics of congressional requests to the Law Library in fiscal 1991. Law Library specialists provided research on securities registration and disclosure laws, arms export controls, regulation of lobbying, and joint venture laws. The Law Library continued to offer the popular three-hour introduction to U.S. legal research for congressional staff, and planning began for the development of three new courses. The first, "Research in International Legal Materials," was offered as a pilot near the end of the year.

Elsewhere in the Library, there were more than sixteen thousand requests for research or assistance from Congress. Area studies divisions of the Library that focus especially on East Europe and the Near and Far East were inundated with questions prompted by the globe-shaking events of 1991.

In addition, congressional offices borrowed nearly 39,000 books from the Library's collections. Through a system under development, the Library is making increasing use of an automated inquiry tracking system to handle congressional book requests. A barometer of the technological times registered a 13 percent decrease in phone requests and a 116 percent increase in telefacsimile requests.

HEARINGS AND EXPERT ASSISTANCE

The Register of Copyrights testified seven times before congressional committees on the subjects of fair use of unpublished works, devices for preventing the copying of motion pictures, automatic renewal,

industrial design protection, government ownership of software, semiconductor chip design, and general trade issues affecting intellectual property. Bills were introduced to amend the Copyright Act to clarify congressional intent that the unpublished nature of a work be only one of several considerations courts weigh in making fair use determinations. The Register testified that such legislation is not a panacea and that fair use questions are often judgment calls for biographers, historians, and their attorneys and are "inherent in the balancing required by the fair use defense."

In other testimony, the Register and the Copyright Office's general counsel both spoke in favor of legislation to allow federal agencies to secure copyright or other protection for computer software prepared by U.S. government employees under cooperative research and development agreements. Such protection should stimulate research and development, both asserted. The Register testified in support of automatic renewal of works registered before January 1, 1978, and still in their first term, and of legislation to provide further protection from piracy to the copyright owners of audiovisual works.

At a hearing before the Joint Committee on Printing in April, the Librarian and other Library officials testified on issues affecting the full range and importance of Library of Congress dissemination and exchange of government information. The depository library program, the Library's authority to sell cataloging data, and the international exchange program were all discussed.

*Space
needs*

Also in April, the Librarian and others testified on a request to have the Architect of the Capitol rather than the General Services Administration act as the Library's leasing agent for temporary arrearage storage needs. Library officials subsequently made use of space in other Library buildings for these needs.

At a hearing on library and information services held during the second White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS II) in July, the Librarian discussed the importance of the international exchange of information and the Library's role in promoting cultural exchanges abroad. In September, the Librarian testified before the Subcommittee on European Affairs, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the consolidation of a free-market democracy in the former Soviet Union.

CONGRESSIONAL PARTICIPATION IN LC PROGRAMS

Members of Congress continued to display an active interest in the Library, participating in several events marking the reopening of the Main Reading Room, the luncheon in honor of Queen Elizabeth, a dinner honoring the European Parliamentary Union, and a reception honoring Senator Robert Byrd on the publication of the second volume of his history of the U.S. Senate. Members also visited the Library for tours and demonstrations, for events for visiting scholars and poets, and for exhibit openings.

THE COLLECTIONS

Assembling a universal collection of human knowledge and expression is the Library's most fundamental mission. The challenge is to find new approaches to acquisition, cataloging and processing, preservation, and service of these collections in order to continue to be a many-faceted source of knowledge and information for the Congress, the nation's libraries, and the public. The Library of Congress strives to be an active resource for America and not a passive warehouse of materials. Achieving this vision will enable the Library to serve the public more broadly and more deeply, to serve libraries more comprehensively, to serve scholars more quickly and thoroughly, and to serve Congress more responsively.

ACQUISITIONS

Library acquisitions are subject to many vagaries. One of the most common is economic fluctuations, both at home and abroad. But developments that influence donations, copyright deposits, and exchange arrangements also affect acquisitions. Abroad, acquisitions activity has traditionally been subject to political unrest and civil upheaval, which certainly dominated headlines in 1991.

Receipts of material for the general collections grew by 18.4 percent, with serials and microforms posting the largest increases. Receipts of materials from exchange and gift sources also increased, with most of the activity here in foreign materials. A single large transfer of U.S. cartographic materials boosted U.S. receipts to an abnormally high figure of more than 136,000 items.

Total law receipts increased 134 percent, the result of large microform purchases. The acquisition of Congressional Information Service's Congressional Committee Hearings for 1935-69 completed the Law Library collection of pre-1970 hearings. The Law Library also received and processed 36,500 official gazettes, primary sources for the research work of foreign legal specialists.

Both general and law book prices rose nearly 13 percent and legal serials nearly 10 percent. Surprisingly, and to the Library's benefit, general serial prices declined 6 percent.

*Acquisitions
and copyright*

With the intention of benefiting both the Library and the publishing community, the Copyright Office adopted a regulation that allows group registration of certain types of serials provided that the publisher, on a regular, automatic, and timely basis, submit two complimentary copies of each issue to the Library and later deposit one copy with the copyright registration application. Group registration spares the publisher the administrative costs of submitting a separate application for each issue.

Other acquisitions changes tied to copyright included the transfer of the administration of the Motion Picture Agreement from the Copyright Acquisitions Division to the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division. Earlier regulatory changes concerning deposits of machine-readable works continued to help build acquisitions of these items, important both to the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room and the science and technology collections. There was also increased claiming of microform sets and maps under Section 407.

*Music
collections*

A sad footnote in the history of the music collections this year occurred with the deaths of two special Library friends and benefactors, Lenore Gershwin and Aaron Copland. Both had been good friends of the Library for many decades.

Before her death, Mrs. Gershwin gave the Library four outstanding items relating to George Gershwin: a Gershwin "Tune Book," a twenty-page sketchbook used by the composer from 1916 to 1922; four pages of Gershwin's sketches for *An American in Paris*; a signed holograph letter from Gershwin to Margaret Mower, written August 24, 1928; and a copy of Francis Poulenc's *Mouvements perpétuels*, inscribed to Gershwin and signed by Poulenc. Two other Gershwin acquisitions were six letters from Gershwin to Selma Tamber, who worked for his publisher, and forty-two letters to Gershwin from Julia Van Norman, a friend and confidante, complementing Gershwin's letters to Van Norman already in the Library's collections. Mrs. Gershwin, through a bequest, established a trust fund to perpetuate the names and work of George and Ira Gershwin.

ACQUISITIONS—PIECES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	4,207	136	388,427
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	5,175	35	242,665
Class BL-BX (Religion)	12,529	25	548,429
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	4,470	31	207,004
Class D (History, except American)	21,349	50	1,019,612
Class E (American History)	4,501	29	223,991
Class F (American History)	6,699	6,408	358,514
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	7,135	24	339,568
Class H (Social Sciences)	44,473	373	2,381,026
Class J (Political Science)	10,775	28	702,759
Class K and LAW (Law)	42,763	1,790	1,882,075
Class L (Education)	8,171	17	447,139
Class M (Music)	4,270	—	569,284
Class N (Fine Arts)	8,327	20	389,918
Class P (Language and Literature)	35,293	168	2,039,305
Class Q (Science)	21,395	107	951,018
Class R (Medicine)	9,824	29	393,572
Class S (Agriculture)	4,511	18	367,290
Class T (Technology)	19,894	1,429	1,111,176
Class U (Military Science)	3,392	10	162,099
Class V (Naval Science)	1,271	3	91,389
Class Z (Bibliography)	9,022	282	557,819
TOTAL	289,446	11,012	15,374,079

<i>Other Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Audio materials	60,132	1,400	1,830,796
Talking books	1,775	—	39,394
Manuscripts	301,497	22,000	39,693,433
Maps	130,114	8,406	4,098,486
Microforms	533,202	3,313	8,690,174
Print materials or products			
Books in large type	5	—	8,668
Books in raised characters	920	—	64,819
Incunabula	—	—	5,691
Minimal-level cataloging (monographs and serials)	37,651	—	267,148
Music	21,712	—	3,751,129
Newspapers (bound)	—	655	36,231
Pamphlets	11,354	735	283,520
Technical reports	36,266	64,818	1,426,746
Other	42,250	5,102	6,736,894
Visual material			
Motion pictures	7,063	43	532,609
Photographs (negatives, prints, and slides)	12,545	—	13,999,912
Posters	1,226	2	80,134
Prints and drawings	1,347	23	348,772
Video tapes or disks	15,411	—	130,621
Other (broadside, photocopies, nonpictorial material, etc.)	581	14,271	1,237,698
TOTAL	1,215,051	120,778	83,262,875

TOTAL (pieces)	1,504,497	131,790	98,636,954
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ACQUISITIONS—TITLES

<i>Classified Book Collections</i>	<i>Added</i>	<i>Withdrawn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class A (General Works)	1,071	62	81,686
Class B-BJ (Philosophy)	4,305	15	155,859
Class BL-BX (Religion)	10,555	28	386,546
Class C (History, Auxiliary Sciences)	2,619	23	105,905
Class D (History, except American)	19,068	94	720,806
Class E (American History)	2,584	21	127,642
Class F (American History)	4,780	164	212,834
Class G (Geography, Anthropology)	5,439	36	321,480
Class H (Social Sciences)	31,127	480	1,168,958
Class J (Political Science)	4,866	56	241,759
Class K and LAW (Law)	12,185	124	578,751
Class L (Education)	5,574	13	204,376
Class M (Music)	5,822	—	413,668
Class N (Fine Arts)	6,952	78	281,734
Class P (Language and Literature)	34,647	584	1,603,462
Class Q (Science)	12,783	153	541,425
Class R (Medicine)	6,445	64	238,902
Class S (Agriculture)	2,595	18	170,556
Class T (Technology)	11,445	186	579,265
Class U (Military Science)	1,275	1	73,235
Class V (Naval Science)	452	2	37,214
Class Z (Bibliography)	3,844	108	237,567
TOTAL	190,433	2,310	8,483,630

A collection of about 16,000 items belonging to pianist Arthur Rubinstein parallels similar collections of other twentieth-century performers, notably Henryk Szeryng and Jascha Heifetz. Important music manuscripts acquired were a rare holograph sketchbook of Franz Liszt, four unpublished works by composer Ernest Bloch given by his daughter Susan, and parts of Koussevitzky's Concerto for Double Bass and Orchestra.

Monographs Rare American works acquired in 1991 include an illustrated 1876 book entitled *The Yellowstone National Park*, which contains chromolithographs of Thomas Moran's paintings of the Rocky Mountains during the period of their first exploration; a second known copy of *A Sketch of Bolivar in His Camp* (1834), an interview of the South American revolutionary by an anonymous American; and Robert Conner's *The Cabinet Maker's Assistant* (1842), the second indigenous American cabinet pattern book. Other rare books obtained were William Herndon's *Life of Lincoln* (1889), the only known copy of the British edition of this controversial biography by Lincoln's former law partner; fourteen books that belonged to Jefferson's third library; and twelve political pamphlets in the library that Jefferson

sold to the United States in 1815, but which had strayed into the collections of the University of Alabama, Huntsville.

Cartography

The acquisition of twenty-two globes and seven maps from the Howard Welsh collection, all produced in the United States, makes the Library's globe collection the preeminent resource for the study of early U.S. globes. Of particular note are the earliest dated globe, made by the first U.S. commercial globe maker, James Wilson, in 1811, and the earliest recorded U.S. lithographic globe, produced around 1830. Two large collections acquired were 69,621 maps from the Census Bureau's 1990 County Block Map series, of particular interest to congressional staff examining changing boundaries of congressional districts, and the first shipment of some 18,974 of the maps produced by the National Wetlands Inventory of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Mandated by Congress in 1986, the wetlands maps will be important in making environmental decisions, and the Library will hold one of the few complete sets of them.

Other collections

The Library's audiovisual collections were enhanced by the first sixty videotapes of classic Russian cinema and drama received from the Moscow State Theater Library, including many classic Soviet feature films such as *Chapayev*, *My Friend Ivan Lapshin*, and *Forgotten Melody for the Flute*, as well as *Uncle Vanya* performed by the Moscow Art Theater. Rare Berliner Gramophone Company discs were added to the Berliner collection of early recorded materials.

An important archive of nineteenth-century drawings by James Renwick and William Whitten Renwick augmented the architectural collections. James Renwick's visionary scheme for a national gallery of science and art and his drawings for St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, as well as a number of William Whitten Renwick's designs for ecclesiastical interiors and ornamentation, are among the drawings acquired.

Manuscript acquisitions came in large packages in 1991. Of the 1,163,000 items accessioned, nearly three-fourths constituted additions to three collections: 300,000 new items for the papers of Raymond Loewy, America's foremost industrial designer; 150,000 items added to the papers of former government official Donald Rumsfeld; and 326,000 items added to the records of the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People. The Library also received the first installment of the papers of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

In photography, the AIDS Document Project neared completion of a first intensive phase with the acquisition of work by Nan Goldin and Brian Weil. This project, begun in 1989, was a first and successful attempt by the Library to document systematically, through a variety of the graphic arts, an important contemporary issue.

Through the Pennell Committee, the Library focused on collecting the work of women and minority printmakers. In 1991, the committee recommended for purchase the work of Elizabeth Murray, Howardena Pindell, Emma Amos, Vincent Smith, Jacob Lawrence, Martin Puryear, Rafael Ferrer, and Yong Soon Min.

*Electronic
and microform
acquisitions*

The acquisition of CD-ROM products remains an important new collection activity at the Library. Additions in this medium in 1991 included important reference works in science and technology, indexes to French-language newspapers and periodicals, and, for the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room, *Congressional MasterFile*, *Statistical MasterFile*, *Global Access*, *Collection of Notable Americans*, and *International Narcotics Information*. *Congressional MasterFile* and *Statistical MasterFile* were also loaded onto the Main Reading Room CD-ROM network.

More than 200,000 pieces of material were acquired and processed for the microform collections. New acquisitions covered such diverse subjects as FBI files on civil rights activity in the South, Patent Office gazettes, twentieth-century literature on the history of physics, and Shakespeariana.

NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS: A SELECTED LIST

A contemporary, hand-colored edition of Karl Bodmer's atlas of prints accompanying Prince Maximilian Alexander Philipp zu Wied-Neuwied's *Reise in das innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* (1839-41), a magnificent color-plate book depicting the American West

The entire production archive of Claire Van Vliet's Janus Press, beginning with work from her first book in 1955 to the present

A unique copy of Henry Chadwick's *Base Ball Manual* (1875), a British book about baseball

An extensive collection of manuscripts, papers, correspondence, and recordings of American conductor and composer William Remsen Strickland

The manuscript of Amy Marcy Cheney Beach's "A Hymn of Freedom," op. 52, a choral setting of Samuel Francis Smith's text "America"

The records of the Bull Elephants, an all-male, semi-formal organization of Republican congressional staff that sponsored monthly off-the-record political luncheons in the late 1960s and early 1970s

Two daguerreotypes of Americans of the antebellum era, one of a latchmaker from the 1840s and one of a seamstress, ca. 1853

Two innovative, modernist twentieth-century European posters, Jan Tchichold's "Der Berufsphotograph" (1938) and Hendrik Theodor Wijdeveld's "Architectuur/Frank Lloyd Wright"

Microfiche of the card catalog of the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, with 1.5 million titles

One of two known copies of *Praviliy hay gaghut'i* (The Armenian Community of Brazil, subtitled "Historical Information and Chronicle from 1860 until the End of 1947"), published in Buenos Aires in 1948

Chung hua jen min kung ho kuo k'o hsueh chi shu ta shih chi, 1949-1988 (1989), a chronology of major scientific and technological events in the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1988

Chung-kuo jen min ta tz'u tien: li shih jen wu chian (1990), the volume on historical figures of a multi-volume Chinese biographical dictionary

A six-volume history of the development of Japan's railway technology, *Tatsudō gijutsu hattatsushi* (1990), compiled by the Japanese National Railway, a world leader in this technology

Asakawa Kan'ichi shokanshū (1990), a collection of letters by Asakawa Kan'ichi, a distinguished Yale historian who pioneered Japanese studies in the United States and contributed to the early development of the Library's Japanese collections

Komunso chipson, a five-volume deluxe compilation of manuscript facsimiles dealing with traditional literature and folklore compiled by the Academy of Korean Studies

Miyuk pangmulgwan sojang Han'guk munhwajae (1989), a volume illustrating Korean historical relics in the United States

Mohamed D. Afrah's *Maana-Fay*, reportedly the first novel written in romanized Somali script

A collection of fifty-eight rare Hebrew pamphlets on Jerusalem at the turn of the century describing early pioneers to the city

Forty-three nineteenth-century Persian lithographed books, including illustrated copies of *Aja'ib al-makhlugat* (Rarities of Creation) by Qazwini and *Tafse al-Buka'* by Muhammad Jawhari, a biography of Al ibn Abi Talib, the founder of the Shiite sect of Isma'ili

Forty Cuban feature films from the Castro era

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

In December 1940, Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish issued General Order 1004, which, among other provisions, established divisions devoted to descriptive and subject cataloging. The former would be responsible for author and title entries and descriptive cataloging for all materials in the Processing Department and the latter for all functions involving the subject analysis of books. This division of labor would result in "economy of time and effort." In the fifty years that ensued, the Library produced almost eight million bibliographic records under what has been called the assembly-line approach to cataloging.

Whole book cataloging

In fiscal year 1990, the Library focused on a total reorganization of its cataloging operation that would replace the assembly-line approach with a team cataloging concept. Dubbed whole book cataloging, the model was approved in principle at the end of the fiscal year. Implementation of the reorganization necessary to make the model a reality was delayed in fiscal 1991, however, and the whole book cataloging project was extended for as much as an additional year.

The reorganization itself was approved at the end of the fiscal year and full implementation planned for May 1992. In the meantime, whole book cataloging teams achieved new levels of productivity in 1991, surpassing their 1990 production totals by an overall average of 26 percent.

Arrearages

Progress in reducing the Library's unprocessed arrearages was reported in seven of the ten categories of materials counted in this project. The largest reductions in the backlog occurred in serials

UNPROCESSED ARREARAGES

	1990	1991	Change	Percentage Change
<i>Print Materials</i>				
Books	775,859	707,895	(67,964)	(8.8)
Microforms	627,080	278,592	(348,488)	(55.6)
Serials (pieces)	2,378,017	1,876,631	(501,386)	(21.1)
TOTAL	3,780,956	2,863,118	(917,838)	(24.3)
<i>Special Materials</i>				
Manuscripts	13,525,108	13,339,657	(185,451)	(1.4)
Maps	63,469	49,372	(14,097)	(22.2)
Moving images	628,502	594,673	(33,829)	(5.4)
Music	6,043,547	6,589,039	545,492	9.0
Pictorial materials	12,877,940	12,475,259	(402,681)	(3.1)
Rare Books	344,425	352,803	8,378	2.4
Sound recordings	2,014,508	2,062,518	48,010	2.4
TOTAL	35,497,499	35,463,321	(34,178)	(0.1)
GRAND TOTAL	39,278,455	39,326,439	(952,016)	(2.4)

(over 500,000 pieces), pictorial materials (more than 400,000 pieces), and microforms (nearly 350,000 pieces). The Geography and Map Division completed processing thirteen separate collections, a 20 percent reduction. Reductions were also achieved in the categories of books, manuscripts, and moving-image materials. Although the overwhelming majority of arrearage material is in special collections, this project also resulted in some weeding of the general collections, the organization of some 61,000 technical reports, and the preparation for microfilming of some 6,200 Russian and Ukrainian pamphlets.

In other areas, Law Library staff and volunteers from other service units filed more than 70,000 loose-leaf pages and processed and shelved 116 boxes of records and briefs, an effort that will continue into 1992. Volunteer activities also attracted participants from the Library's Intern and Junior Fellows programs who contributed their time to this priority in various divisions of the Library.

An alternative the Library explored as another method of reducing arrearages is collection-level cataloging, a traditional method in the processing of archival materials grouped around an individual, family, or subject by creating a single bibliographic record for them. Several pamphlet collections received this type of collection-level or minimal-level cataloging.

American Folklife Center activity focused on surveying their arrearages. Before the survey, managers and staff from throughout Cultural Affairs assisted the center in placing tens of thousands of photographic negatives in acid-free sleeves and binders and labeling them by collection title and film roll number.

*Other
cataloging
activities*

The creation of the Enhanced Cataloging Division and changes in the MARC Editorial Division significantly affected cataloging operations, including arrearage-reduction efforts. In the former, the Copy Cataloging Section takes a book from the Library's arrearages, searches it on the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) or RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) data bases, and, if found, uses the OCLC or RLIN record to complete the cataloging of the Library's book. If no record is found, the section prepares a minimal-level cataloging record for the work. The Post Cataloging Section completes bibliographic records for Cataloging-in-Publication (CIP) program publications so that they accurately reflect the published book. The Special Cataloging Section assumed responsibility for the copy cataloging of sound recordings, using procedures similar to those used in the copy cataloging of books.

Besides lending at least 30 percent of their time to arrearage reduction efforts, MARC Editorial Division staff continued to shift emphasis from work on the MARC file to the enhancement of records in the PREMARC file and the completion of the file itself. The division completed the processing of one large file of more than 126,000 records that were never automated in the original project to convert the Library's older records and began processing another group of approximately 80,000 records.

The whole serials cataloging experiment got under way with work on serials title changes and with all serials catalogers participating in the project. Serials catalogers add subject elements to new serial records that result from a title or heading change, taking the subject elements chiefly from the record for the earlier title or heading. This technique allows serials catalogers to eliminate this arrearage without having to pass the pieces along to subject catalogers for additional processing. The Library eventually expects to handle a large portion

of serials received for cataloging in the Serial Record Division, thus keeping them out of the subject cataloging workstream.

Over the year, the Library virtually completed implementing a new system for cataloging priorities and levels of cataloging, the first major revisions in this area in a decade. During 1991, a new in-process record was put in place, and only one major recommendation remains to be effected, assigning post-publication CIP titles priorities commensurate with their research value. The new system will be reviewed annually.

The Library of Congress, with funding from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR), sponsored the invitational Subject Subdivisions Conference in May to address subdivision practice in the Library of Congress subject headings system. The purpose of the conference was threefold—to make the assignment of subject headings more efficient, to enhance and encourage cooperative cataloging efforts, and to improve subject access for those using public online catalogs.

Each of the six recommendations that emerged from the conference is being considered as part of a larger effort to modify current cataloging practices with the aim of achieving short- and long-term benefits with regard to cataloging productivity and arrearage reduction. Factors such as the arrearage project and the National Coordinated Cataloging Program (NCCP) experience have contributed to recent efforts to explore the potential impact of several cataloging modifications. Ten proposals—including the six recommendations from the Subject Subdivisions Conference, one on the main entry concept, one on series added entries, one on authority work, and one on simplifying cuttering—have been studied and impact reports were submitted for review in September.

Legislative indexing

In May, an international workshop for legislative indexers focused on the problems of acquiring, organizing, and preserving official gazettes, including indexing gazettes in their countries of origin, and access to full text. In August, the Law Library polled a number of libraries and other organizations about their gazette holdings to identify duplications in collections and make possible the compilation of a union list of gazettes. As a consequence, computerized preservation and retrieval of gazette texts in relation to indexing capabilities

became an important option to be explored in future investigations of this subject.

**Law
classification**

The first installment of a \$60,000 gift to finish this portion of the Library's classification system brought the project near its conclusion, with only KZ (Law of Nations) awaiting completion. A new law catalog liaison specialist will improve communication on cataloging and classification matters among law catalogers inside and outside the Library and between law specialists and catalogers. The Library is still seeking an efficient means to reclassify the nearly one million volumes classified "LAW" that predate the development of the Class K schedules.

CATALOGING WORK LOAD

Descriptive Cataloging Stage

New titles fully cataloged	178,056
Cooperative new titles fully cataloged	9,352
Titles recataloged or revised	32,433
Cooperative titles recataloged or revised	5,031
Name and series authorities established	135,443
Cooperative name and series authorities established	61,020
Name and series authorities changed	41,889
Cooperative name and series authorities changed	14,757
Minimal-level cataloging, titles	37,651

Subject Cataloging Stage

Titles classified and assigned subject headings	182,043
Titles shelved, classified collections	182,811
Titles recataloged	18,419
Subject headings established	6,280
Class numbers established	3,352

Decimal Classification Stage

Titles classified	112,470
Full-level cataloging completed, titles	196,620

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Copyright Office, which cataloged 686,236 works registered and recorded in fiscal 1991.

**Security and
collections
control**

Evidence of increasing problems with theft and mutilation of materials prompted the Library to reexamine ways to secure the collections. The user identification card introduced at the time of the reopening of the Main Reading Room was one successful initiative

that offers several benefits in addition to increased security. Planning continued for the installation of electronic book theft detection systems at exits, and testing was conducted on the electronic security systems installed in the Library's two older buildings as part of the first phase of the renovation project.

A "Where Are the Books?" campaign used bookmarks and posters to publicize the importance of charging materials from the collections that staff need to keep at their desks. The simple charge system, coupled with plans to inspect work areas, will allow the Library to determine whether many books are actually missing. The multiyear inventory project, now 87 percent complete, also provided the Library a more scientific assessment of the whereabouts of material from the general collections. The creation of a "negative shelflist" provides a systematic way to identify readily works missing from the collections and, if appropriate, recommend their replacement.

Cooperative endeavors

Following the completion of a Special Project Team report to Congress on cost-saving and other benefits to be derived from cooperative cataloging activities, the Library requested an internal audit of costs associated with cataloging produced for the Library through NCCP. The audit verified that the cost to the Library to process the contributed record was less than that of producing original cataloging at the Library of Congress.

COLLECTIONS POLICY

Three new or revised policy statements on collection development were issued in fiscal 1991. They address foreign government publications, general content periodicals, and publications containing scientific and industrial standards. Guidelines were also prepared on procedures for withdrawing material from the Library's permanent collections. A draft policy statement on collecting ephemera was being reviewed at year's end.

A French Law Pilot Project recommended an analysis of holdings in other libraries to determine gaps in the Library's French law collection. The Foreign Newspaper Working Group convened to recommend ways to reduce the number of titles the Library collects—at

that time numbering more than 1,100—or to preserve them through cooperative microfilming arrangements.

PRESERVATION

Library preservation efforts focused on the development of plans for contracted mass deacidification services, ongoing treatment of the Library's own collections, and cooperative preservation programs with other institutions. The Preservation Directorate was also an active partner in a number of national and international programs reported elsewhere.

Mass deacidification

The long-awaited procurement process for a contract for mass deacidification of books in the Library's general and law collections ended in disappointment. The request for proposals issued at the end of fiscal 1990 resulted in three proposals submitted by March. Bidders were required to describe and document their proposals for mass deacidification services and also to deacidify a set of 500 books.

These proposals were reviewed by a board of Library and outside experts and the deacidification treatments were analyzed by an independent testing laboratory. These findings led the Library to determine that it was not prudent to proceed with a contract and the procurement was canceled. The Library intends, however, to go forward with plans for contracted deacidification services in the belief that this technology is still one of the most promising options for treating paper-based library materials that are not brittle. New plans are being formulated to be presented in November 1991 to Congress, which has traditionally been a strong supporter of the deacidification program.

The collections

Conservation treatment of rare and other special items from the Library's collections is another important component of the preservation program. In addition to the thousands of items that required examination or treatment to assure their longevity, the office also handled some 2,850 items that were exhibited in the Library or lent to other institutions for exhibition.

Conservators worked on the Stern Collection of Lincolniana and Civil War materials, the Jefferson, Arthur, and Wilson collections for the Presidential Papers Pilot Project, the Sanborn Collection of

PRESERVATION WORK

Items in Their Original Format

Volumes bound or rebound commercially	189,542
Rare book materials treated—volumes	8,844
Manuscripts treated—individual sheets	58,085
Maps treated—individual atlas sheets	4,789
Prints and photographs treated—individual items	9,692
Disc recordings cleaned and packed	3,636
Tape recordings cleaned and repackaged	—

Items in Other Formats

Brittle materials converted to microfilm—exposures	815,755
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm—exposures	1,408,668
Motion pictures replaced or converted—feet	1,052,422
Sound recordings converted to magnetic tape—feet	3,030,000
Still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	30,534

fire insurance maps, and the 10,000-piece Opera Libretto Collection. Work was completed on the Daniel A. P. Murray pamphlet collection for the American Memory project and for the Library's African-American History Month celebration. Materials maintained by the American Folklife Center were officially allocated Conservation Office time this fiscal year.

In addition to the L'Enfant Plan, described elsewhere, specific items treated were an 1883 album of chromolithographs on the coronation of Alexander III from the Yudin collection, a 1636 Mercator atlas, *Verses* from the MacDowell collection, the fourteenth-century vellum manuscript of *Statuta, Richard II* from the law collections, and two volumes of Works Progress Administration photographs taken by Walker Evans in the 1930s. For the exhibition "From the Ends of the Earth," two rare items receiving attention were the richly illustrated vellum scroll *Washington Megillat Esther*, an eighteenth-century Italian work, and the large sixteenth-century *Ashkenazi Megillat Esther* vellum scroll.

Cooperative endeavors

Three cooperative preservation microfilming projects advanced during the year. In cooperation with New York Public Library, progress was made on the National Telephone Directory Project. For the LAMP Memorias Project, coordinated by the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials and partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Library is filming collections of Latin American memorias, government administrative

reports covering the period from independence of the respective countries to about 1959, with missing volumes provided by thirty-one other libraries.

AUTOMATION

ACCESS, the easier-to-use bibliographic search system introduced for the reopening of the Main Reading Room, provides readers with automated access by author, title, subject, and International Standard Book Number. The user-friendly system also gathers detailed usage statistics.

The Library has begun replacing its noninteractive, or dumb, terminals, which could no longer meet growing technological demands, with new personal computer-based bibliographic work stations. The work stations can support the Library's extended character set in MUMS (the Multiple-Use MARC System) for catalogers and offer other new features such as the ability to use macros for function keys, the capability to copy and paste across files, color monitors, and the use of windows. The first phase of this project involved development or testing of a mix of custom or commercially available software to run on commercially available hardware.

Law Library The successful Law Library serials check-in pilot was continued as managers elsewhere in the Library continued to look at other serials systems. It was decided by year's end to connect with Faxon Manager via Internet. Faxon's comprehensive serials management system is expected to accommodate the large number of law titles processed annually.

Although they created technical problems, new Israeli and Chinese foreign law data bases were acquired. Both will require special software to handle the non-Roman alphabets. Difficulty in obtaining the technical expertise to deal with the problems of access to foreign law data bases continues to hamper efforts to connect to online services available in other countries.

An expansion of the LAWL data base of Hispanic legislation to cover selected countries of Africa and the Middle East was begun. This project

will also enable the *World Law Index* to include gazettes for which there are no indexes from their countries of origin.

READER AND REFERENCE SERVICES

Reference and research activity at the Library always reflects national and international events. It comes as no surprise that the war in the Persian Gulf, the impending dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the end of the Cold War brought readers' questions to practically every division of the Library with relevant reference collections or specialists. Other subjects of continuing interest are the American Civil War, the Columbus Quincentenary, and the Middle East.

A generalized Library-wide request tracking system currently under development, ISIS II is derived from the original Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS) that has been in place in the Congressional Research Service for several years. In the interim, the Law Library introduced a stand-alone automated tracking system for requests, which it plans to expand into a local area network in the future.

The Law Library benefited from help offered by visitors from abroad and those with international legal expertise, who provide valuable insight into supplementing Law Library collections and, in this fiscal year, provided some invaluable assistance with requests. Scholars came from Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, Switzerland, and other East European countries. Two visitors had expertise in Chinese and Swedish law.

READER SERVICES

African and Middle Eastern Division	
American Folklife Center	
Asian Division	
Children's Literature Center	
Collections Management Division	
European Division	
General Reading Rooms Division	
Geography and Map Division	
Hispanic Division	
Law Library	
Loan Division	
Manuscript Division	
Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division	
Music Division	
National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	
Prints and Photographs Division	
Rare Book and Special Collections Division	
Science and Technology Division	
Serial and Government Publications Division	
	TOTAL

NOTE: Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 509,780 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1991, and for the Copyright Office, which answered 452,949 inquiries.

	<i>Circulation of Items for Use within the Library</i>	<i>Direct Reference Service</i>			
		<i>In Person</i>	<i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....	7,524	12,006	1,746	18,001	31,753
.....	—	14,312	7,980	4,850	27,142
.....	56,296	11,614	609	17,655	29,878
.....	—	356	1,006	481	1,843
.....	524,247	24,641	11,885	3,890	40,416
.....	38,337	9,834	888	16,976	27,698
.....	527,421	217,477	6,495	64,694	288,666
.....	136,153	14,822	3,009	7,210	25,041
.....	5,700	14,880	5,312	24,303	44,495
.....	212,170	190,320	5,245	64,096	259,661
.....	55,110	16,622	55,114	74,390	146,126
.....	68,207	12,275	5,287	7,268	24,830
.....	34,757	19,770	1,969	32,756	54,495
.....	12,808	12,210	2,677	10,565	25,452
.....	—*	216	12,525	6,308	19,049
.....	211,108	41,470	3,295	14,774	59,539
.....	18,628	5,373	794	7,392	13,559
.....	8,517	50,614	19,074	12,925	82,613
.....	498,354	135,251	452	24,351	160,234
.....	2,415,337	804,063	145,362	412,885	1,362,490

*See p. 5 for additional statistics.

THE LIBRARY, THE NATION, AND THE WORLD

The Library's participation in activities on the national and international scene takes the form of traditional library service one would expect and includes, as well, an array of cultural and educational activities unique to the Library of Congress. It is unusual when Library staff have the opportunity to witness an event of the magnitude of the attempted August coup in Moscow.

In Moscow for the annual meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and thirteen other staff members were present during a coup attempt described by the Librarian as "one of those defining moments in history, when you see a people you've been studying all your life not only come to life, but in effect define the whole future course of their country." Ironically, the conference theme was "Libraries and Culture: Their Relationship."

Part of the purpose of the Librarian's trip to Moscow was to meet with a group of Soviet émigrés who had returned to their country to consult other Russian experts on Russian literature, religion, and philosophy. Cultural exchanges of this sort provide the kind of opportunity that has made the Library of Congress preeminent in knowledge and scholarship.

Following the end of the fiscal year, the Librarian was invited back to Moscow to discuss the preservation and organization of the official archives of the former Communist party of the USSR. The Librarian agreed to chair an international advisory committee on the disposition of the archives of the former Soviet Union.

NATIONAL ENDEAVORS

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), which supports more than twenty-four hundred federal libraries and information centers worldwide and almost thirteen hundred FEDLINK (Federal Library and Information Network) constituents, marked its

twenty-fifth anniversary with renewed commitments to its leadership role and a revised and improved fiscal structure. FLICC adopted its first comprehensive bylaws, made official with the Librarian's signature in July, giving the committee an updated charter to replace the original 1965 document. The bylaws formalize practices and procedures that have evolved since FLICC's establishment and establish an expanded and updated organizational structure. The Librarian of Congress or his designee chairs FLICC, which is composed of fifty-seven federal agencies.

FEDLINK

FEDLINK is the network component of the committee. Through FEDLINK, there were nearly four thousand service requests to seventy-three vendors. Delivery orders represented a total of \$107.2 million service dollars. Serving as the contracting vehicle for most military libraries, FEDLINK allows member libraries to take advantage of centralized procurement and volume discounts. During the gulf war, a news photo showed a Desert Storm soldier in full chemical warfare garb reading a copy of Isaac Asimov's *Nemesis*, part of the materials acquired by military librarians for troops overseas.

Major initiatives in fiscal 1991 included a successful federal preconference, held at the National Library of Medicine in November, before the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Resolutions emphasizing access, preservation, and networking were presented by representatives of federal libraries at the July conference. WHCLIS II substantially approved nine of the federal delegation's resolutions, gaining national recognition and support for these issues.

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) agreed to review proposed revisions of their classification standards for librarians in the 1410/1411 job series and qualifications standards for the 1410 series, drafted by a FLICC working group. Another working group met with Government Printing Office (GPO) representatives to identify problems in the administration of the current GPO contract for federal library binding and to revise technical specifications in the contract. Highlighting the committee's education efforts was the eighth annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies, "Building Information Superhighways—High Performance Computing and

Libraries." FLICC/FEDLINK presentations focused on acquisition of monographs, procurement integrity, information technology, and preservation.

Copyright

Not only did the Copyright Office register more claims to copyright than any previous year, a total of 662,476, it processed routine claims in half the time it took to do so in previous years. For the heavy users of the office's services—the motion picture, music, and computer software industries as well as individual artists, authors, and composers—this was good news. For the nation, the good news is that these U.S. copyright industries are valuable economic assets, generating \$25 billion in foreign sales, up from \$22.3 billion, and accounting for 6 percent of the gross national product.

When Congress approved a copyright fee increase to go into effect January 3, 1991, it did so in response to "a plea to restore the level of service to what it once was." In addition to improved turnaround time for registrations, the office launched an optical disk project that will speed the handling and control of copyright registrations and

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS

	<i>Published</i>	<i>Unpublished</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nondramatic literary works			
Monographs and machine-readable works	139,127	54,680	193,807
Serials	109,222	—	109,222
TOTAL	248,349	54,680	303,029
Works of the performing arts, including musical works, dramatic works, choreography and pantomimes, and motion pictures and filmstrips	51,014	140,185	191,199
Works of the visual arts, including two-dimensional works of fine and graphic art, sculptural works, technical drawings and models, photographs, cartographic works, commercial prints and labels, and works of applied art	53,215	26,010	79,225
Sound recordings	11,227	25,541	36,768
TOTAL	363,805	246,416	610,221
Renewals	—	—	52,235
TOTAL, ALL COPYRIGHT REGISTRATIONS			662,476
Semiconductor Chip Protection Act			
Mask work registrations	—	—	1,208

COPYRIGHT BUSINESS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

Fees

Receipts

Copyright claims	\$9,852,587
Renewals	519,350
Group Serials	56,260
TOTAL FEES THEREFROM	10,428,197
Fees for recording documents	533,228
Fees for certified documents	92,151
Fees for searches made	227,105
Fees for special handling	465,400
Fees for expedited services	27,978
Fees for mark works at \$20	22,560
Fees for Section 407 deposits at \$2	1,482
Fees for other services (photocopying, etc.)	7,197
TOTAL FEES EXCLUSIVE OF COPYRIGHT CLAIMS	1,377,101
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$11,805,298

Transfers

Fees transferred to appropriation	\$11,000,000
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts	1,236,000
TOTAL FEES TRANSFERRED	\$12,236,000

resumed the practice of providing one free copy of the copyright law to anyone who requests it, a practice it had suspended because of budget constraints.

Because of anticipated problems with the new fees and the large numbers of applications the office expected would be submitted with "short" fees, a Fee Increase Task Force recommended to the Register, who subsequently endorsed the plan, that the office send each claim through the normal processing and examining route, retaining for any claim lacking the correct fee the same effective date of registration it would have received if accompanied by the correct fee. In the interim, the office sent nearly 70,000 letters to remitters who had failed to submit the new fee, with a compliance rate of 76 percent and without interrupting the flow of the normal registration process.

Effective or proposed rulings on the application of copyright to certain types of works covered several areas. Following a March Supreme Court holding, the office no longer registers claims in alphabetical telephone directory white pages and similar business directories lacking

originality. Legislation enacted in December 1990 allows registration of original designs for buildings to be inhabited or usable by human beings. To be protected, such works have to be unconstructed and exist only in unpublished architectural drawings at the time of the enactment of the legislation. Certain common or functional elements are not covered by this protection. No protection extends to the constructed building itself.

In May, the Copyright Office issued a notice that it is reviewing practices regarding the registrability of three-dimensional garment or costume designs. Over the years, the office has held that these items are "useful articles" and subject to copyright protection only if the design incorporates features that can be identified separately from the useful article. Hence the office has generally refused to register such claims, but is holding all such claims pending the outcome of the inquiry. The office is also reviewing its policy on the registration of claims in digitized typefaces and in computer programs used to generate such typefaces. A public hearing and comment period focused on the present policy that typeface designs themselves are not registrable but that original computer programs are.

*James
Madison
Council*

The James Madison Council, established in 1990 as the Library's first private-sector national advisory body, now includes more than fifty members. The primary mission of the council is to support the outreach efforts of the Library, which include such programs as conferences, exhibits, fellowships, special publications, and films that publicize and disseminate the Library's collections. Members make annual contributions of between \$10,000 and \$100,000.

The council held a semiannual meeting at the Library in March, attended a social event in New York in June, and scheduled another meeting for the fall. The council's steering committee recommended funding for the Jefferson legacy program, publication of Guides to the Special Collections, and the Junior Fellows Program. Individual members provided additional support for the American Memory project, the Global Library cable television series, and the planned Discovery Center.

JAMES MADISON COUNCIL FOUNDING MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Joan W. Kluge, Chairman
New York, New York

Mrs. Caroline Ahmanson
Beverly Hills, California

Mrs. Betsy Bloomingdale
Los Angeles, California

Mrs. Ann L. Brownson
Mount Vernon, Virginia

Mrs. Buffy Cafritz
Bethesda, Maryland

Dr. Joan Challinor
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Ila Clement
Kingsville, Texas

Mr. Frank W. Considine
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. John F. Cooke
Burbank, California

Mr. Lloyd E. Cotsen
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Edwin L. Cox
Dallas, Texas

Ms. Gina Despres
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Charles W. Durham
Omaha, Nebraska

Mr. James A. Elkins, Jr.
Houston, Texas

Mr. J. B. Fuqua
Atlanta, Georgia

Ms. Phyllis George
Lexington, Kentucky

Mrs. Katharine Graham
Washington, D.C.

Mr. George V. Grune
Pleasantville, New York

Mr. Robert P. Gwinn
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. Najeeb E. Halaby
McLean, Virginia

Mr. Brian J. Heidtke
New York, New York

Mr. John S. Hendricks
Bethesda, Maryland

Mr. Eli S. Jacobs
New York, New York

Mr. Donald G. Jones
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Mr. Glenn R. Jones
Englewood, Colorado

The Honorable James R. Jones
New York, New York

Mr. Abraham Krasnoff
Glen Cove, New York

Mr. Kenneth L. Lay
Houston, Texas

Mr. H. F. Lenfest
Pottstown, Pennsylvania

Mr. Jon B. Lovelace, Jr.
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Edward Lowe
Cassopolis, Michigan

Mr. Cary M. Maguire
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Plato Malozemoff
New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mariscal
Mexico City, Mexico

Mr. William S. Moorhead
McLean, Virginia

Mr. Raymond D. Nasher
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Irene Pollin
Bethesda, Maryland

Mr. Henry J. Smith
Dallas, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prince
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Raymond W. Smith
Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Laurance Rockefeller
New York, New York

Mr. Rodney Taylor
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Marguerite Roll
Battle Creek, Michigan

Mr. Liener Temerlin
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Raja W. Sidawi
New York, New York

Mrs. Flora Thornton
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Leonard L. Silverstein
Washington, D.C.

Mr. John E. Velde, Jr.
Omaha, Nebraska

Ms. Lisa K. Simmons
Dallas, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Zlotnick
Washington, D.C.

Preservation

In response to the enactment of legislation encouraging the use of acid-free permanent paper in government publications and records, the Library participated on the interagency committee that is monitoring implementation of the congressional resolution. The Library helped prepare a report for Congress (due at the end of calendar 1991) and is examining the use of permanent paper in its own publishing and record-keeping activities.

The Library's National Preservation Program Office staff hosted the annual meeting of the Cooperative Preservation Programs Group, which encourages and supports the development of regional and state preservation programs. During WHCLIS II, Library staff contributed to stimulating interest in preservation among conference delegates and urged support of the preservation resolutions. Since most delegates were not library professionals, it was hoped these efforts would raise the public's awareness of preservation problems facing the nation's libraries and archives.

National Film Preservation Board

The National Film Preservation Board has advised the Librarian of Congress for the past three years on the selection each year of twenty-five films for the National Film Registry. The board met in November at the Library's Motion Picture Conservation Center in

Ohio, where members toured the facility's vaults and laboratory and attended a screening of *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, a 1990 registry selection. The print of the 1948 film was made in the Library's laboratory there. The board also met in Washington in June to review nominees for the 1991 registry. A film is not eligible for inclusion in the registry until ten years after its first theatrical release.

NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION BOARD

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences: Fay Kanin

The Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers: J. Nicholas Counter III

The American Film Institute: Gene F. Jankowski

The Directors Guild of America: Arthur Hiller

The Motion Picture Association of America: Jack Valenti

The National Association of Broadcasters: Edward O. Fritts

The National Society of Film Critics: David Kehr

New York University Department of Cinema Studies in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: Charles Milne

The Screen Actors Guild of America: Roddy McDowall

Society of Cinema Studies: John Belton

University Film and Video Association: Ben Levin

University of California, Los Angeles, College of Fine Arts Department of Theater, Film, and Television: Robert Rosen

The Writers Guild of America (West and East): George Kirgo

NATIONAL FILM REGISTRY (1991)

The Battle of San Pietro (1945)

The Blood of Jesus (1941)

Chinatown (1974)

City Lights (1931)

David Holzman's Diary (1968)

Frankenstein (1931)
Gertie the Dinosaur (1914)
Gigi (1958)
Grand (1924)
High School (1968)

I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang (1932)
The Italian (1915)
King Kong (1933)
Lawrence of Arabia (1962)
The Magnificent Ambersons (1942)

My Darling Clementine (1946)
Out of the Past (1947)
A Place in the Sun (1951)
The Poor Little Rich Girl (1917)
The Prisoner of Zenda (1937)

Shadow of a Doubt (1943)
Sherlock, Jr. (1924)
Tanya (1939)
Trouble in Paradise (1932)
2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)

PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND OUTREACH

Poetry programs and events

For the first time in many years, the Library awarded a major prize in poetry in fiscal 1991 when the Librarian presented the first Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry to poet, novelist, and playwright James Merrill. The prize honors the most distinguished book of poetry published by an American during the preceding two years, and the presentation was the year's major literary event. The \$10,000 prize was given in memory of the late Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt of Austin, Texas, by her family.

Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Mark Strand presided over a year of increased literary activity for the Library. In addition to the presentation of the Bobbitt Prize, there were readings by nineteen invited authors, all listed below, and a busy unofficial schedule for the laureate. In May, the Librarian named Joseph Brodsky the new laureate. As a Russian-born poet, now a U.S. citizen, Mr. Brodsky, a Nobel laureate, brings to the Library's long line of consultants and laureates its first binational incumbent. Howard Nemerov, the 1988-90 laureate, died during the summer of 1991. A memorial service was held at the Library in October 1991.

*Global
Library
Project*

Productions not described elsewhere included shows in the 1990-91 season on the theme "Treasures of the Library of Congress." Segments focused on the Whittall Stradivarius collection, on items from the Library's rare books collections and the curators who care for them, and on "Science, Adventure and the Entrepreneur," a look at the Library's rich collections of materials on inventors and scientists, starting with Bell's designs for the telephone.

The 1991-92 season, devoted to "Liberty's Library," included programs on libraries and democracy. Among them, "The Dreamkeepers: Oral Tradition, the Printed Word & Democracy" looks at early human efforts to collect and preserve knowledge through the oral tradition. "Library of Congress: Creativity, Culture & Democracy" explores the American tradition of artistic creativity and how it is protected and cherished at the Library.

Funding for the 1991-92 season was again provided by Jones Inter-cable. Programs are broadcast over Jones's Mind Extension University, estimated to reach nearly 18 million cable television households.

*American
Folklife
Center*

Among other outreach activities, the center launched the Maine Acadian Folklife Project, a collaborative effort between the center and the North Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service. Fieldwork along the St. John Valley of northern Maine documented the Acadian cultural heritage. Another project with the National Park Service is the center's assistance in the development of a cultural heritage center at New River Gorge in West Virginia.

AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Nina Archabal
Director, Minnesota Historical Society
St. Paul, Minnesota

Lindy Boggs
Louisiana and Washington, D.C.

Johnnetta Cole
President, Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

John Penn Fix III
Businessman
Spokane, Washington

William L. Kinney, Jr.
Publisher, *Marlboro Herald-Advocate*
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Robert Malir
Wilson, Kansas

Judith McCulloh
Executive Editor, University of Illinois Press
Urbana, Illinois

Juris Ubans
Professor of Art
University of Southern Maine
Portland, Maine

Ex officio

The Librarian of Congress
James H. Billington
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
Robert McCormick Adams
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts
John Frohnmayer
Washington, D.C.

Chairman, National Endowment for the
Humanities
Lynne V. Cheney
Washington, D.C.

Director, American Folklife Center
Alan Jabbour
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

*Photodupli-
cation
Service*

After an eleven-month administrative review, the Photoduplication Service was formally transferred to Constituent Services in January 1991 as part of the office of the director for Library Distribution Services. The service's business was redefined into six operational areas: centralized management services, customer services and marketing, public and administrative photocopying, preservation microfilming, commercial microfilming, and photographic services. Improving fiscal accountability remained a focus through the year, and current, more accurate record-keeping practices require additional attention from the Library's managers.

The service improved its financial condition as well as its business operating practices. A price increase (the first in the Photoduplication Service since 1981), preliminary approval by Library management of prepayment requirements on initial inquiries, and lowered supply costs improved cash flow. Shifts in work load in microfilming operations improved the ability to keep the work load even.

*Arbuthnot
Lecture*

The Library was host in 1991 to the prestigious Arbuthnot Lecture, established in 1969 to honor May Hill Arbuthnot, an authority on literature for children. Presented each year in a different location by an outstanding author, critic, librarian, historian, or teacher of children's literature, this year's lecture at the Library of Congress drew some four hundred authors, illustrators, teachers, librarians, folklorists, and other bibliophiles from as far away as Utah and the Virgin Islands. Iona Opie, British folklorist, collector, and anthropologist whose field of expertise is childhood spoke about children's lore. The lecture is administered by the Association for Library Service to Children of the American Library Association. During her visit, Mrs. Opie was also guest of honor at a reception marking her receipt of the Life Achievement Award from the Children's Folklore Section of the American Folklore Society.

*Center for
the Book*

The Library launched a new national reading promotion on the theme of "The Year of the Lifetime Reader" in calendar 1991. More than 105 organizations participated in the campaign, for which First Lady Barbara Bush was honorary chair. "Year of the Lifetime Reader" projects included a national photography contest with the American Library Association, a U.S. Postal Service poster on display in 40,000 post offices, and a "Be a Lifetime Reader" booth at the 1991 Easter-egg roll at the White House. In July, the Library announced that "Explore New Worlds—READ!" will be the theme of its national reading promotion program in 1992.

Three traveling exhibits were circulated to state centers for the book: "A Nation of Readers," "The Bonfire of Liberties: Censorship of Humanities," which made its debut in Connecticut, and "Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country," which opened in Salem in October. The last, which examines the federal government's strong ties to the Pacific Northwest, was also the subject of a program in the Global Library Project's "Liberty's Library" series. A new state center for

the book in Alaska brought to twenty-four the number of state affiliates that promote the center's reading and literacy programs.

The Islamic Book

A two-day international conference in November on "The Book in the Islamic World" dealt with the development of the text of the Koran, the transition from manuscript to the technology of printing, and related topics. An exhibit of copies of the Koran, manuscripts, early and modern printed books, and calligraphic sheets and bindings, representing a variety of styles as examples of Islamic calligraphy and book production, complemented the conference.

Other programs

A selected list of other events held at the Library during fiscal year 1991, and not reported elsewhere in this report, appears below.

SELECTED PUBLIC PROGRAMS

1990

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| October 1 | Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry Merik Strand presented his inaugural lecture, "Views of the Mysterious Hill: The Appearance of Parnassus in American Poetry" |
| October 12 | Michael McCaughan of the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, Northern Ireland, delivered a lecture, "Chocolate Mousse Titanic: Tragedy and Culture," with support from the British Embassy |
| October 17 | A showing of the film, <i>El Norte</i> |
| October 18-19 | The Juilliard String Quartet |
| October 23 | Nina Demurova in a lecture on "Children's Books, Publishing, and Censorship in the Soviet Union" |
| October 25 | "Great Books of the Western World," a symposium sponsored with Encyclopaedia Britannica |
| October 25-26 | The Beaux Arts Trio |
| October 29 | James Merrill, winner of the 1990 Rebekah Johnson Bobbitt National Prize for Poetry, reading his poems |
| November 1 | Louise Gluck and Daniel Halpern reading their poems |
| November 8-9 | The Beaux Arts Trio |
| November 15 | Sherod Santos and Gjertrud Schnackenberg reading their poems |
| November 27 | Disability Awareness Day keynote speaker James Brady |
| | A panel discussion and reading by Peruvian poet Javier Sologuren |

- November 29 Readings by Laura Furman, James D. Houston, and David Michael Kaplan, authors of three of the "Ten Best" short stories in the PEN Syndicated Fiction Project
- November 30 Judith Nelson, soprano, Colin Tilney, harpsichord, Sara Stern, alto flute, Gerard Reuter, oboe and English horn, and Carol Malone Aufmann, bassoon and contrabassoon
- December 6 Veronica Geng and George W. S. Trow reading from their work in an inaugural program devoted to comic and satiric literature
- December 13 "Critics' Choice," Harold Bloom and Helen Vendler reading from their own favorite poems
- December 14 Workshop on Sephardic Hanukkah foodways
- December 17-18 The Juilliard String Quartet with Gilbert Kalish, piano, and Edwin Barker, double bass
- 1991**
- January 24 Ron Chernow delivering a lecture on "The Writing Life," sponsored with the National Book Foundation, Inc.
- February 14 Larry Levis and Thylas Moss reading their poems
- February 28-March 1 The Juilliard String Quartet with Elsa Charleston, soprano, and Gilbert Kalish, piano
- March 1 Reception for participants in the American Indian Preconference, 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, sponsored with the Center for the Book
- March 7-8 The Juilliard String Quartet
- March 13 Iranian folklorist Yassaman Amir Moez delivered a lecture on "The Magic of Noruz: Persian New Year's Celebrations"
- March 14 Alice Fulton and James Galvin reading their poems
- March 14-15 The Beaux Arts Trio
- March 20 A lecture by Chilean writer Jorge Edwards on "History as Fiction"
- March 21-22 The Beaux Arts Trio
- March 28 George Bradley and Susan Mitchell reading their poems
- April 5 Ann Schein, piano, Earl Carlyss, violin, and James Ostryniec, oboe
- April 11 David Lehmann and Rosanna Warren reading their poems

April 17	A lecture by the Reverend Jeffrey Klaiber on the <i>Sendero Luminoso</i> and the Catholic Church in Peru
April 18	A performance by the Han Sheng Chinese Opera Institute of Washington, D.C.
May 2	Mark Strand reading his poems
May 16	The Alder family in a concert of instrumental music, songs, and yodeling from Switzerland
June 20	The Seldom Scene in a bluegrass concert
August 6	A lecture by Franklin Pease on "The Andean Chronicles of the Sixteenth Century"
August 15	Staff and friends of the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia performing a concert of Javanese gamelan music and dance
September 4	Juan Gustavo Cobo Borda, director of culture, Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, lecturing on contemporary Colombian literature
September 13	G. Thomas Tanselle delivered an Engelhard Lecture on "A Description of Descriptive Bibliography" in conjunction with the dedication of the Rosenwald Room and the opening of the exhibition "Vision of a Collector"
September 19	Prophecy: Cops for Christ performing gospel music

PUBLICATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

In addition to new ways in which the Library can share its rich collections with a larger audience, two traditional methods remain important parts of the outreach program: the printed word and the visual display. The book is still the most portable method of sharing information and images, but the Library's traveling exhibits and loans for exhibitions also bring to people around the nation material that otherwise would be inaccessible to them. The Office of Interpretive Programs prepared a record twenty-two exhibitions and displays, including a major traveling exhibition, in 1991.

Publications *Full Circle: Ninety Years of Service in the Main Reading Room*, by Josephus Nelson and Judith Farley, documents the history of the room and the reference librarians who have staffed it for nearly a century. Eighteen duotone illustrations record changes in fixtures and faces, culminating in the replacement of the card catalog with a Computer Catalog Center.

**Exhibition
catalogs**

Living Traditions of Russian Faith: Books & Manuscripts of the Old Believers, by Abby Smith and Vladimir Budaragin, records a 1990 exhibition at the Library of rare books and manuscripts lovingly copied and illuminated by the faithful of the breakaway religious movement that began in the mid-seventeenth century. Illustrations, twenty-two of them in color, also show works by members of the Priestless Sect of Old Believers, books of liturgical music, and works from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when the Old Belief came to be appreciated for its role in preserving traditional beliefs and reverence for books and icons.

Another work prepared in conjunction with an exhibition, *The Sister Republics: Switzerland and the United States from 1776 to the Present*, by James H. Hutson, explores historic ties between the two countries and the little-known constitutional borrowings of each republic from the other. The year 1991 marked the 700th anniversary of the creation of the federation that would eventually become Switzerland.

A 400-page catalog to accompany the exhibition of the same title, *From the Ends of the Earth: Judaic Treasures of the Library of Congress* includes a scholarly and informative text by Abraham J. Karp and more than three hundred illustrations in color and black and white depicting such treasures as Torah scrolls, illuminated Haggadoth, micrographic art, correspondence between early U.S. presidents and Jewish congregations, and the music of Irving Berlin and the Gershwins.

**L'Enfant's
map**

To mark the bicentennial of the nation's capital, which the Library will also celebrate with an exhibition in fiscal 1992, the Library published both a full-color facsimile and a computer-assisted black-and-white reproduction entitled *L'Enfant's 1791 Manuscript Plan of the City of Washington*. The facsimile shows the original in its present poor condition, in which much of the detail is obscured by fading worsened by varnish that was wrongly applied in the mid-nineteenth century. The reproduction, done in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, was created with a sophisticated computer graphics system that enhanced the original image to legibility. The National Geographic Society and the National Park Service also supported this project.

The Library's technical publications for the year included *CDMARC Bibliographic*, a six-disc CD-ROM set that makes the Library's USMARC

data base of more than four million records available to even the smallest library. The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) also published its first comprehensive promotion catalog and distributed 25,000 copies of it, 5,000 of them overseas.

The Federal Research Division produced twelve new titles in its series of country studies. Some of the books in this series are now in their fourth, fifth, or sixth editions. Published under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army, the series consists of more than a hundred titles covering approximately 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies.

The Library also produced through Pomegranate Calendars & Books, one of the nation's leading specialty publishers, a selection of seven illustrated wall or desk calendars. The themes of the calendars ranged from the Columbus Quincentenary to the Civil War, the birds of John Gould, and the law.

A selected list of publications not described elsewhere in this report that were issued during 1991 appears below.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

American Folklife: A Commonwealth of Cultures, by Mary Hufford

American Political Prints, 1766-1876: A Catalog of the Collections in the Library of Congress, by Bernard F. Reilly (G. K. Hall & Co., in cooperation with the Library of Congress)

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1990, prepared by James W. McClung

Antarctic Bibliography, vol. 17, edited by Geza T. Thuronyi; vol. 18, edited by Stuart G. Hibben

Campaign Financing of National Elections in Foreign Countries, by the staff of the Law Library, coordinated by Ruth Levush

Chinese Law: A Bibliography of Selected English-Language Materials, by Constance A. Johnson

Columbia: A Country Study, edited by Dennis M. Hanratty and Sandra W. Meditz (Federal Research Division Area Handbook Series)

Fanfare for Words: Bookfairs and Book Festivals in North America, by Bernadine Clark (Center for the Book)

The Gordon Collection: Manuscript and Recorded Collections Acquired and/or Indexed by Robert Winslow Gordon in the Archive of Folk Culture, compiled by Joseph Hickerson and Gregory Jenkins

Horses: An Introduction to Horses, Racing, Ranching, and Riding for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals (National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

Immigrants from the German-Speaking Countries of Europe: A Selective Bibliography, by Margrit B. Krewson

Introduction to Legal Research in Foreign Countries: Japan, by Sung Yoon Cho

Israel: A Country Study, edited by Helen Chapin Metz (Federal Research Division Area Handbook Series)

Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, vol. 17, March 1-August 31, 1781; vol. 18, September 1, 1781-July 31, 1782, edited by Paul H. Smith and others

Libya, 1969-1989: An American Perspective, by Julian W. Witherell

Map Cataloging Manual, compiled by the staff of the Geography and Map Division (Cataloging Distribution Service)

The Mask Beneath the Face: Reading about and with; Writing about and for: Children, by E. L. Konigsburg (Center for the Book Viewpoint Series, no. 28, with the Florida Center for the Book)

Mongolia: A Country Study, edited by Robert Worden and Andrea Matles Savada (Federal Research Division Area Handbook Series)

Movable Checklist of State Publications, compiled by the staff of the Exchange and Gift Division

The Music Manuscripts, First Editions, and Correspondence of Franz Liszt (1811-1886) in the Collections of the Music Division, Library of Congress, compiled by Elizabeth H. Auman and Raymond A. White

Stick to Reality and a Dream: Celebrating America's Young Readers, by Katherine Paterson

Vital Connections: Children, Science, and Books, edited by Wendy Saul and Sybille A. Jagusch

W. Averell Harriman: A Register of His Papers in the Library of Congress, compiled by the Manuscript Division

Writing in an Era of Conflict, by Richard Rhodes and Thomas L. Friedman (Center for the Book)

This is a partial list of titles issued during fiscal 1991. For a more complete list, see *Library of Congress Publications in Print*, copies of which are available from the Library of Congress, Office Systems Services, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Exhibitions

The exhibition of Judaic treasures, "From the Ends of the Earth," which opened in June, included both the first Judaica the Library acquired, part of the library of Thomas Jefferson purchased in 1815, and Judaic firsts acquired later by the Library. These included the first Hebrew book printed by Gershom Soncino, the greatest of all Hebrew printers; one of the first seven printed Hebrew books; the first Hasidic publication; and the first books printed in Lisbon, the first on the African continent, and the first in the Holy Land. Early and rare printings of the Talmud and the Bible and materials dating from the first Jewish settlement in the New World in 1654 were also represented. The exhibition of some 240 items was made possible by the support of the Project Judaica Foundation of Washington, D.C.

In September, "Vision of a Collector," which celebrated the hundredth birthday of Lessing J. Rosenwald and coincided with a lecture and the dedication of the Rosenwald Room, paid tribute to the Library's greatest donor of rare books. The Rosenwald Room partially replicates the gallery at Alverthorpe, Rosenwald's home in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. The exhibition included 100 extraordinary books, drawings, prints, and bookbindings from the 2,600-piece Rosenwald Collection, the focus of which is the illustrated book. The collection, assembled over the bibliophile's lifetime, also includes a 15,000-volume reference collection and several volumes presented to the Library by Mrs. Rosenwald following her husband's death. Members of the Rosenwald family joined other guests and Library officials for this occasion. The final piece in the Rosenwald centennial anniversary will be the publication of a volume of 100 essays on the 100 works in the exhibition. The work was in press at year's end.

"Sister Republics: Switzerland and the United States from 1776 to the Present," on view during the summer months, focused on the development of Swiss democracy and its relationship to the American

model of constitutional government. The political culture of Switzerland was used as an example by both Federalists and anti-Federalists in the constitutional debates of 1787 and 1788, and the U.S. Constitution served as a model for Switzerland's first federal constitution in 1848. More than a hundred manuscripts, broadsides, memorabilia, prints and paintings, and printed materials illustrated the theme of this binational influence. The exhibition was made possible by a grant from CIBA-GEIGY and was mounted in cooperation with the Swiss Embassy. At a July 4 reception at the Swiss Embassy, Flavio Cotti, president of the Swiss Confederation, cited the Library's exhibition as a special example of the deep ties that bind the two countries in friendship.

*Persian
Gulf maps*

Several smaller exhibitions coincided with other special events. "Maps of the Persian Gulf," a selection of sixteen current and historical maps of the region, went on view in the newly named Current Events Corridor. The centerpiece of the exhibit was a large map of the Middle East that had become familiar to viewers of televised gulf war briefings at the Pentagon and in Saudi Arabia.

On view at the entrance to this display was the original yellow ribbon Mrs. Bruce Laingen tied around a tree in front of her house when her husband was a hostage in Iran and again when their son, a serviceman, was sent to the Persian Gulf. The Laingens presented the ribbon to the Library in July at the invitation of the American Folklife Center, which has been documenting the yellow ribbon as a folk symbol in American society.

As part of the February celebration of African-American History Month at the Library, forty-two items from the Daniel A. P. Murray Collection were displayed. Murray, an African-American historian and also an employee of the Library from 1871 to 1923, accumulated a large body of materials on slavery and the abolitionist movement. Preservation and processing work on this collection was begun in fiscal 1990 as part of the American Memory project. As part of its special outreach program for young people, the Office of Education Services developed a program of teacher and student materials to accompany this exhibit. Young people were given a sleuthing kit to encourage them to view the exhibit more carefully by searching for specific knowledge to answer questions in their packets.

At the time of the dedication of the Gibran Memorial Garden in northwest Washington, D.C., the Library prepared a display of editions of Gibran's work, original drawings from *The Prophet* and one of the memorial, and paintings. An evening of poetry readings also celebrated the dedication.

"Justice for the Benefit of All" marked the hundredth anniversary of the enactment of the first international copyright law in 1891, the Chace Act, which granted copyright for the first time to foreigners. The exhibition focused on such authors and composers as Dickens and Gilbert and Sullivan and their struggle here and abroad to gain copyright protection. U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills joined Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman for the opening.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS AND DISPLAYS

"Bicentennial of the Polish Constitution," materials pertinent to the making of constitutional documents in 1791, including a commentary on Polish law by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, in the original French

"George Catlin's Portfolio of the North American Indian," twenty-five prints from the edition recently published by Abbeville Press

"Lowell Folklife: Portraits of a New England Town," forty photographs collected by the American Folklife Center and displayed in the rotunda of the Cannon House Office Building

"Music and Politics: The Caricatures of Alfred Bendiner," twenty humorous portrait sketches and studies of musical and political personalities by Bendiner, writer, artist, architect, illustrator, and archaeologist

"Nineteenth Annual Library Employees' Arts and Crafts Exhibition"

"On Stage at Carnegie Hall," a traveling exhibit from the International Center for Photography and the Performing Arts Library, the Library's facility at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

"Take Me Out to the Ball Game," mounted to coincide with opening day, celebrated baseball in song with numerous nineteenth- and twentieth-century sheet music covers and other materials

Traveling Exhibits

"The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press," a major traveling exhibition based on the version

shown at the Library in fiscal 1990, opened at the Christian Science Monitor Building in Boston, Massachusetts

"The Empire That Was Russia: A Photographic Record by Sergei Prokudin-Gorsky"

SHARING BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

LSP and Internet

The Linked Systems Project, a computer-to-computer link known as LSP, started as a cooperative effort of the Library, the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG), and OCLC and has been dedicated initially to the maintenance of a National Authority File under the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations (NACO) program. In fiscal 1991, more than 91,000 records were contributed by NACO/LSP participants and three Library divisions, nearly 39,000 records from OCLC, and more than 52,000 records from RLIN. Twenty-four NACO participants started contributing their records via LSP during the year. NACO/LSP records are contributed to the Library free of charge. During fiscal 1991, the Library distributed 365,436 name authority records to RLIN and OCLC, for which the Library was compensated.

Planning continued in fiscal 1991 for the Library's use of Internet. In addition to enhanced bibliographic control, Internet has the potential to support cooperative cataloging, interlibrary loan, and document transmission.

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	<i>Net increase</i>	<i>Total</i>
Books*	172,406	3,200,141
Visual materials	44,730	161,955
Maps	6,253	132,737
Music	12,148	61,520
Computer files	593	828
Name authorities	194,637	2,773,931
Subject authorities	5,627	192,241
Serials	52,213	563,276
NUC (National Union Catalog)	18,995	663,956
PREMARC	114,088	4,799,852
TOTAL	621,690	12,550,437

*Includes full-level and minimal-level records.

NACO and NCCP The NACO program recorded several achievements in fiscal 1991. Contributions of new or modified authority records increased across the board, and all NACO participants now use the Linked Systems Project.

Five of the eight university libraries that participate in the NCCP pilot, contributing full bibliographic records and associated authority work to the Library's data base, have agreed to make the changes and updates in these records, thus saving the time of Library staff who formerly performed this function. In keeping with other changes in the focus of the MARC Editorial Division, responsibility for the review of all MARC components of NCCP records was transferred from the division to NACO.

Network Advisory Committee The committee conducted the preconference "Networks for Networkers II" in December before WHCLIS II. Conference resolutions addressed, among other topics, the emerging National Research and Education Network, public access to a national information highway, strengthening of public access to government information through networking, support of federal library networking and resource sharing, and networking standards. Two publications grew out of the preconference, one a synthesis of conference papers and a summary of conference resolutions and the other the full text of the resolutions.

The April meeting of the Network Advisory Committee addressed the impact of local automated library systems on nationwide bibliographic systems. Proceedings from this meeting will be issued as Network Planning Paper no. 21 in early fiscal 1992. Planning for the next committee meeting focused on the role of the three national libraries in the evolving national network.

Cataloging Distribution Service Receipts in fiscal 1991 were the highest amount CDS has earned since 1979. In addition, because the earned receipt requirement was set at \$7.025 million, this year was the first in a decade that all sales income was available for CDS expenditures.

In December, CDS formally absorbed the National Translations Center, acquired from the University of Chicago in fiscal 1989. Although the center's future depends on its ability to cover its expenses by selling copies of its translations, Congress has provided it the

CATALOGING DISTRIBUTION: FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Source of Income

General	\$5,480,364
Sales to U.S. government libraries	104,040
Sales to foreign libraries	1,459,425
TOTAL GROSS SALES	\$7,043,829

Analysis of Income

Book catalogs

<i>National Union Catalog, including Audiovisual Materials; Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings; National Register of Microform Masters; Monographic Series; and Subject Catalog</i>	\$ 5,394
<i>New Serial Titles</i>	487,010
<i>National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections</i>	58,675

Card sales (gross) 396,821

National Translations Center 15,313

CD-ROM

<i>CDMARC Subjects</i>	57,841
<i>CDMARC Names</i>	79,164
<i>CDMARC Names/Subjects</i>	128,821
<i>CDMARC Bibliographic</i>	60,900

MARC tapes 2,481,801

On-Line LC DIRECT 73,500

Microfiche catalogs

<i>NUC Books</i>	416,482
<i>NUC AV Materials</i>	42,624
<i>NUC Cartographic Materials</i>	32,418
<i>NUC production masters</i>	28,798
<i>Register of Additional Locations</i>	76,817
<i>Name Authorities</i>	253,078
<i>Subject Headings</i>	187,571
<i>Music</i>	68,370
<i>Children's Literature</i>	—
<i>Geographic Centers</i>	1,670

Miscellaneous publications 69,683

Technical publications 2,021,078

TOTAL GROSS SALES **7,043,829**

ADJUSTMENTS **518,962**

TOTAL NET SALES **\$6,524,867**

Transfers

Fees transferred to appropriation	\$6,537,452
Fees transferred to miscellaneous receipts	—
TOTAL FEES TRANSFERRED	\$6,537,452

same level of support pending review of its role in the context of the Library's science and technology information initiative. CDS will also include citations to translations held by the center in a new MARC distribution service.

The Cataloging Distribution Service introduced several new products in fiscal 1991 and continued work on the development of others. New distribution services in CDS's tape program include USMARC records for microform masters held by the Library, the Law Library's indexing of Hispanic legislation, and the Library's inventory of nitrate film holdings. Copyright Select was introduced as an economical alternative to the full 7 million-record service.

The service completed development of the Music Catalog as a computer-output-microfiche replacement to the previous catalog, and a major enhancement to the print publication *New Serial Titles*, created from CONSER records, highlights title changes, prepublication records, and new starts. Other work in progress includes the development of conversion programs to allow USMARC distribution of the national bibliographies of Germany, France, and Japan and preparations for creating a machine-readable product for Library of Congress Rule Interpretations. Two projects close to completion are the book catalog, "Genealogies Cataloged by the Library of Congress since 1986," and the fourteenth edition of *Symbols of American Libraries*.

Cataloging-in-Publication program

In July, the Cataloging-in-Publication program celebrated its twentieth anniversary, an occasion doubly significant for the successes of the program over two decades and for its reinvigoration this year. Forced to impose a moratorium on adding new publishers to the program in January 1990 because the demand for CIP data outstripped the ability of available catalogers to provide it to publishers within the division's stated goal of ten working days, the division pared the time to seven and a half days in fiscal 1991 with improved staffing levels and efficiencies and lifted the moratorium in January.

The division also launched a user survey planned last year. The tripartite study, which will poll the library community, publishers who participate in the CIP program, and subscribers to MARC tapes, was developed to obtain information regarding the CIP program which will better enable the Library to chart the future direction of

the program. The survey is the first polling of CIP users in a decade and is funded by CLR, as was the 1980 survey.

Serials

National Serials Data Program (NSDP) staff handled more than 10,000 requests for the assignment or verification of International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSNs), the unique international serials identifier. Over 33,000 bibliographic records were created in the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) data base, and an additional 64,000 CONSER records were updated with new or changed information. Work also progressed on the CONSER Cataloging Manual, the comprehensive and authoritative source for cataloging serials online. Completion is scheduled for late 1992.

Supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the U.S. Newspaper Program (USNP) is a cooperative national effort to locate, catalog, preserve on microfilm, and make available to researchers newspapers published in the United States from the eighteenth century to the present. Three state projects—in Georgia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania—were completed in fiscal 1991, bringing the total to fifteen state projects and one in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Planning grants were awarded to Alaska and Arizona and implementation grants to California, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Wyoming. A total of forty-one states and two territories have received grants for USNP implementation projects from the NEH.

Classification standards

The USMARC Advisory Group provisionally approved a format for classification data in January. The format, published as USMARC Format for Classification Data, was developed for use by the two major U.S. schemes for classifying library materials—Library of Congress and Dewey. The Library is currently experimenting with the format in order to evaluate the adequacy of the content designation and to refine specifications for an online classification system before any large-scale implementation of the format.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

International MARC activities

For some time, the Library has been interested in making use of MARC records from selected foreign national libraries. Foreign MARC records would be helpful for acquisitions and cataloging as well as

other Library activities. Records from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, New Zealand, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom are of particular interest because of the large number of books acquired and cataloged from those countries. During the year UNIMARC records—those in the international MARC format developed by IFLA for the exchange of records—from France, Germany, and the Soviet Union were analyzed. CDS already offers MARC Distribution Services for bibliographic records from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

Copyright

The Register of Copyrights and other copyright officials continued to be active participants in efforts to increase the level of copyright protection worldwide. Working with the U.S. Trade Representative and the Departments of Commerce and State, Library officials met with their counterparts in other nations and also participated in meetings of the World Intellectual Property Organization (W.I.P.O.), in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and in negotiations for bilateral trade and investment agreements.

The Register participated in a W.I.P.O. symposium on artificial intelligence. Other officials participated in bilateral negotiations with Middle Eastern and East European countries, Mexico, the Soviet Union, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China.

The well-established International Copyright Institute, which brings foreign officials to the United States for training, convened two sessions in 1991. One institute was a training seminar taught in Spanish, and the other a seminar for officials and judges from the People's Republic of China.

The Copyright Office worked with UNESCO in the study of the development of a CD-ROM containing the world's copyright laws and treaties in English, French, and Spanish. Legislation enacted in the summer allowed the secretary of commerce to order the extension until July 1, 1995, of mask work protection to works of certain foreign nationals. The Patent and Trademark Office extended the interim order for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. All of these countries but Switzerland have

enacted chip protection and have extended it to U.S. nationals and domiciliaries under their laws.

Preservation

The Library continued to provide assistance to the Russian Library of the Academy of Sciences (BAN) in St. Petersburg following a disastrous 1988 fire. Five thousand custom-made, micro-environmental book containers were delivered to BAN to provide long-term preservation protection for selected rare books from the Carl Baer Collection. Support for the Library's assistance was provided by the Getty Conservation Institute, which had previously supported BAN.

In its last full fiscal year as host of the IFLA Core Programme on Preservation and Access (PAC), the Library's National Preservation Program Office devoted considerable attention to the development of preservation knowledge and initiatives internationally. The directors of the five IFLA/PAC regional centers convened at the Library in May for their first joint meeting in the history of the PAC program. That same month, PAC also sponsored an international conference on science in preservation jointly with IFLA/PAC, the International Council on Archives, UNESCO, and the Columbia University School of Library Service, which attracted some eighty international participants for discussion of current research and future research needs in the field of library preservation. At the end of the year, the Library relinquished its role as the International Focal Point for this program, which was transferred to the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, France. The Library will become the PAC Regional Center for the United States and Canada.

Acquisitions abroad

As a general trend, a strong dollar and low inflation in the industrialized world gave the Library more flexibility in its acquisitions budget.

Declining acquisitions from Europe over several years have remained a concern to the Library. A more rigorous assessment of the performance of dealers led to new arrangements in Austria, Italy, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom. The Library's new Moscow representative turned to independent press sources to obtain material during the August coup attempt.

Congressional interest in Mexico and Central America, accompanied by a \$45,000 appropriation, supported the acquisition of hard-to-find

materials from that region. More than 3,000 pieces of ephemera on social and political movements were among the items received.

Recommending officers traveled worldwide to renew or establish contacts for acquisitions sources. They visited numerous countries in Central and South America, Europe, Africa, the Near East, and Asia. All the Yugoslav republics were visited, except Croatia, which was under siege. A team that traveled to Africa investigated the establishment of a West African field office.

More than 265,000 pieces came to the Library through the efforts of its six field offices, which also selected 573,000 pieces for eighty-four participants in the Library's cooperative overseas acquisitions programs. The overseas offices also made significant progress in fiscal 1991 in automating their acquisitions activities. An integrated order, distribution, and accounting system is functioning in all offices, and the Cairo, Rio, Jakarta, New Delhi, and Nairobi offices can now access the Library's mainframe computer via modem, which makes electronic mail and searching of the MUMS files available to them.

Several legal specialists traveled to their home countries and others to renew contacts and obtain materials for the collections from Burma, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Vietnam, and English-speaking Africa, among others. The Polish specialist also collected materials for the Library's general collections.

Law Library specialists visited European parliaments, libraries, and research institutions, investigating staff exchanges as a means of augmenting the Library's East European research capability. They were also briefed on developments in European law and legal data bases. Another purpose of the trips was to explore the possibility of cooperative creation of a *World Law Index*, an indexing and abstracting service to cover gazettes from those nations that do not provide indexes. Discussions also focused on the need for access to full text as well as indexes of gazettes.

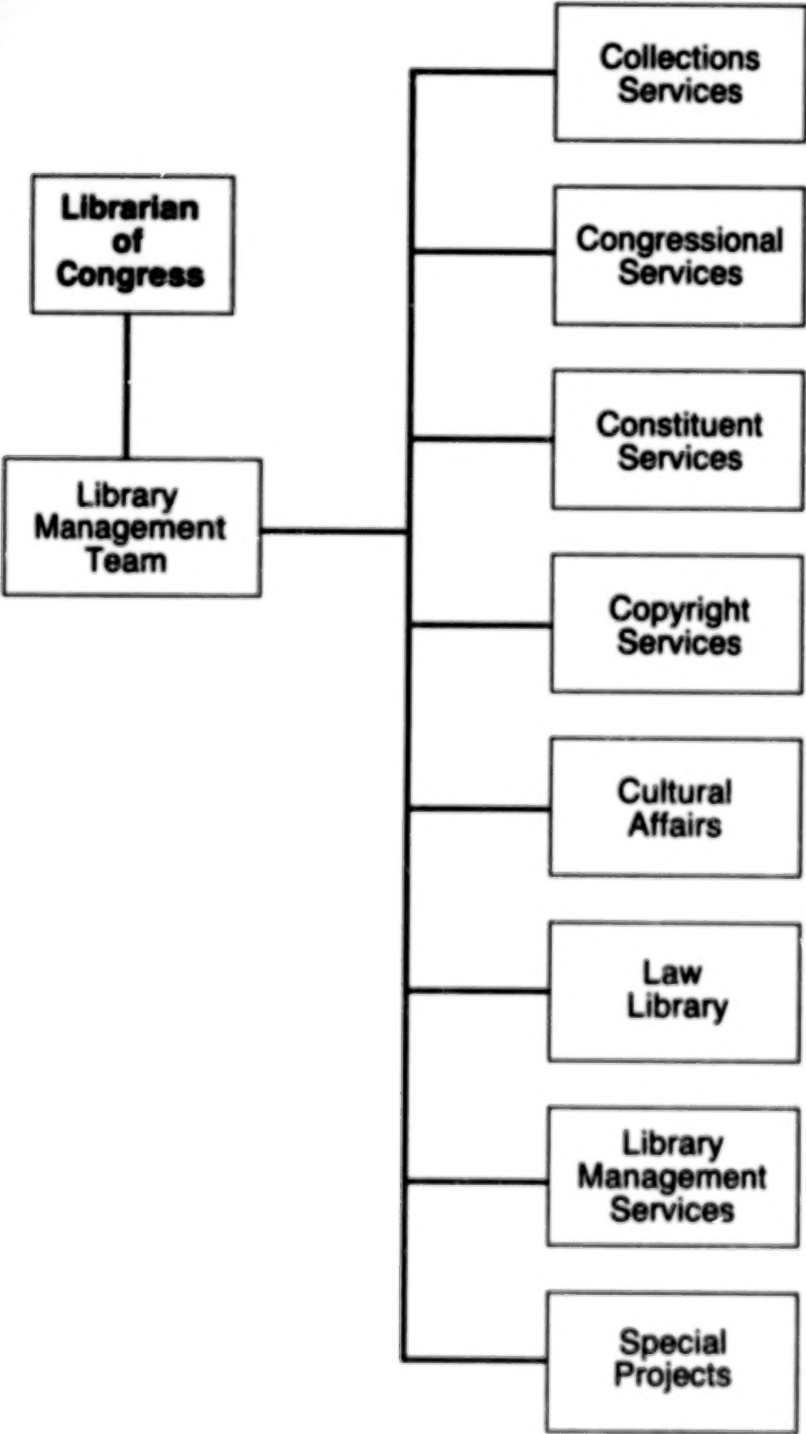
Exchanges

Worldwide economic decline continued to affect adversely the official exchange program, and receipts of publications from these partners declined 12 percent worldwide from fiscal 1990. Some improvement in the Government Printing Office's delivery of microfiche of U.S.

publications helped restore exchanges derived from that program, but a full recovery is yet to be realized.

Resumption of official exchanges with the new Baltic republics was proposed after a fifty-year hiatus. After twenty years of silence, the National Library of Albania responded to the Library's overtures, bringing about a nascent exchange program that will be nurtured and developed during the coming year. The Library concluded new exchange arrangements with the Mongolian Parliament and the country's National Academy of Sciences.

ORGANIZATION CHART
as of SEPTEMBER 30, 1991



ADMINISTRATION, SPACE, AND PERSONNEL

The Office of Education Services, a new office in Constituent Services created at the end of the Library's fiscal 1989 transition year, became a reality with the appointment of its first director, Carolyn T. Brown, effective September 1990. In May 1991, this office was relocated to Cultural Affairs to create a more logical partnership with offices there such as the Center for the Book, Interpretive Programs, and Scholarly Programs. The office's work takes the form of educators institutes, workshops and symposia, special materials to teachers and young students for the study of Library exhibitions, and partnerships with outside groups such as the D.C. Cultural Consortium.

Financial Services

The reorganization of the Disbursing Office and the appointment of a financial systems officer were but two steps that Financial Services took to strengthen its operation. Improving the oversight of the Library's financial management systems, strengthening cash management practices, and enhancing the automated central accounting system were among the goals achieved in fiscal 1991. The Management Team approved the establishment of a Financial Management System Improvement Project with members from each service unit. The project will present recommendations to the Management Team in fiscal 1992 concerning the upgrade or replacement of the Library's outdated, nonintegrated central accounting system. The office improved the budget formulation and status of funds processes and initiated steps to improve travel services.

On December 31, the Librarian issued the Library's first financial services policy statement (Library of Congress Regulation 1510). This regulation provides a solid foundation for future financial management improvements by defining the Library's financial policy, financial management responsibilities, and accounting, internal controls, and financial systems standards. The policy statement also establishes a system of limited financial reviews and the framework for documentation of financial procedures through the issuance of directives.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS: SUMMARY STATEMENT

	<i>Unobligated Balance from Previous Year</i>	<i>Appropriations, Reimbursements, and Receipts</i>
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	\$ 6,808,271	\$247,199,670 ¹
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	—	22,925,223 ²
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service	—	51,910,877 ³
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	—	40,130,348 ⁴
Special foreign currency program	50,132	—
Furniture and furnishings	6,222,558	3,744,951
TOTAL	13,080,961	365,911,269
<i>Other Funds</i>		
United States/India Fund for cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation, special foreign currency program (dollar equivalent)	287,424	675,204
Consolidated working funds/real property operations/special assistance initiatives	1,447,618	5,007,971
Gift, trust, and service fee funds ⁵	10,263,332	13,702,355
TOTAL	11,998,374	19,385,530
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$25,079,335	\$385,296,799

1. Includes Cataloging Distribution Service receipts (see p. 67), amounting to \$6,537,452, that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 101-520, approved November 5, 1990. Also includes \$46,550,769 net for reimbursable interagency agreements, overhead, and reimbursable travel, of which an estimated amount of \$19,759,716 is unearned as of September 30, 1991.

2. Includes copyright registration receipts (see p. 47), amounting to \$11,000,000, that were available for obligation in accordance with P.L. 101-520, approved November 5, 1990. Includes \$1,860,000 from copyright cable, jukebox, and satellite fees in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(3), 116(c)(1), and 119(b)(2). Also includes reimbursements of \$24,354 for travel.

3. Includes \$26,551 for reimbursable travel.

4. Includes \$167 for reimbursable travel.

5. Excludes unearned receipts of \$701,762 for customer advances, plus an adjustment for the inclusion of decentralized receivables.

The principal value of Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury

Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	\$ 20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	6,281,282
Total	\$7,712,395*

*An additional unobligated amount of \$5,184,000 in the gift, trust, and service fee funds is available for obligation and short-term investments.

<i>Total Available for Obligation</i>	<i>Obligated</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance ⁷</i>	<i>Unobligated Balance Forwarded to Fiscal 1992 ⁷</i>
\$254,007,941	\$245,362,833	\$2,158,484	\$6,486,624
22,925,223	22,712,080	213,143	—
51,910,877	51,709,855	201,022	—
40,130,548	39,617,084	513,464	—
50,132	11,217	—	38,915
9,967,509	4,236,897	111,569	5,619,043
<u>378,992,230 *</u>	<u>363,649,966</u>	<u>3,197,682</u>	<u>12,144,582</u>
962,628	848,230	—	114,398
6,455,589	2,022,125	—	4,433,464
23,965,687	11,316,129	—	12,649,558
<u>31,383,904</u>	<u>14,186,484</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17,197,420</u>
<u>\$410,376,134</u>	<u>\$377,836,450</u>	<u>\$3,197,682</u>	<u>\$29,342,002</u>

Outside the U.S. Treasury

(market value September 30, 1991)

McKim Fund**	\$ 2,399,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	100,000
Kindler Foundation Trust Fund	184,000
Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund	1,254,000
Rose Marie and Harold Spivacke Fund	995,000
Total	<u>4,932,000***</u>
Total investments	<u>\$12,644,395</u>

**Includes income of the McKim Fund invested in short-term securities valued at \$250,000.

***Does not include the Archer M. Huntington Fund, with a market value of \$2,716,000 on September 30, 1991. The Library receives one-half of the trust's income.

6. In accordance with the provisions of P.L. 100-83, the Library provided the Librarian of Congress Emeritus with office space and other incidental administrative and clerical support, including an administrative assistant, from existing appropriations.

7. Unobligated balances may differ from those amounts appearing on the U.S. Treasury Year-End Closing Statement (TRS 2108) because of estimated allowances for uncollectible receivables and deposits in transit.

The release of the General Accounting Office's report (AFMD 91-13) on the Library's first financial statement audit in August was a significant event that followed over two years of audit work. The Librarian requested the audit shortly after taking office to obtain an independent assessment of the Library's financial condition at the time he assumed responsibility for its operations. The report contains eight recommendations—three on internal accounting controls and five on compliance with laws and regulations. Since the 1988 audit period, the Library has taken action to improve financial policy and direction, to bring the Library's collection of approximately 100 million items under bibliographic and physical control, to correct compliance deficiencies in the FEDLINK program, and to request modern statutory authority to conduct fee service activities.

Financial Services processed more than 42,000 payments amounting to \$312,766,272 and nearly 40,000 collection actions amounting to \$107,207,211. Nearly 2,000 interagency agreements totaled \$72,166,586. A first in financial systems for the Library occurred when the Copyright Licensing Division, which collects fees from cable operators and satellite carriers, implemented an electronic funds transfer in cooperation with the U.S. Treasury and Riggs Bank. For the accounting period covering the first half of calendar 1991, nearly \$30 million was transmitted electronically.

*Other
organizational
developments*

To effect a plan to make the whole book cataloging pilot an organizational reality required many staff hours throughout the entire fiscal year. Regulations, position descriptions, organization charts, and mission statements all had to be prepared. Many staff groups were formed to deal with implementation issues ranging from space to training to work flow. And the reorganization proposal, once approved in principle, would have to be bargained with the appropriate unions. At year's end, the management plan was complete and the notice to bargain readied to deliver to the unions in mid-October.

The same process was required to bring the Enhanced Cataloging Division into existence. After months of paperwork preparation and labor negotiations, the old Catalog Management and Publication

Division became the Enhanced Cataloging Division, devoted to copy cataloging or minimal-level cataloging. The reorganization of the division allows it to be a key player both in the Library's arrears reduction efforts and to achieve general economies and efficiencies of increased cataloging cooperation among libraries.

Information Technology Services reorganized its old office structure into groups whose work directly supports the Library's automation efforts. Such groups are devoted to Systems Development, Production Systems, User Support, Systems Engineering, and Computer Operations. Staffs of Data Administration and Resources Management report to the director. The old Quality Assurance Office was renamed the Systems Integration Group, and the Technology Assessment and Standards Evaluation Staff is now the Technology Assessment Staff.

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Renovation and restoration

The virtual completion of the first phase of renovation and restoration work in the Library's two older Capitol Hill buildings launched a series of divisional moves, some to new offices that will be their permanent homes and others to interim locations until they move to permanent quarters renovated in phase two.

The first phase of renovation of space occupied by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at Taylor Street was completed. FLICC and FEDLINK operations were relocated to a commercial space in downtown Washington pending the completion of phase two work in the Adams Building.

Space and security

In order to house both staff and collections for the arrears reduction project, a number of adjustments in renovated and existing space had to be made. Plans were also prepared for large-scale moves on the sixth floor of the Madison Building to accommodate organizational changes. Final layouts were drawn for the relocation of the National Demonstration Laboratory for Interactive Technology from the Smithsonian Institution to the Library of Congress. The laboratory will be housed temporarily in the atrium of the Madison Building.

The removal of certain lower-priority materials from Capitol Hill to the Landover Center Annex, done to make room for the Main Reading Room reference collection for the reopening of that facility, exhausted the remaining collections storage space at Landover. Moves necessitated by the renovation project and simple growth led Constituent Services and Collections Services to convene committees to survey future space requirements and develop recommendations for collections storage to the year 2015.

Security

In addition to already existing concerns about the security of the staff and collections, a special concern arose with the general tightening of security practices throughout the nation at the time of the gulf war crisis. The Library instituted entrance inspections to screen for weapons and explosives and the requirement that employees wear their staff identification cards at all times in Library buildings. In addition to systems for protection from thefts from its collections, the Library requested monies for metal detectors and X-ray equipment to be installed at designated entrances.

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR THE LIBRARY STAFF

In May for the first time, the Library celebrated Asian/Pacific Islander American Heritage Month to bring attention to this important ethnic and cultural heritage within the Library's own multicultural community. For the occasion, the American Folklife Center presented traditional costumes and dances from China, Indonesia, and the Philippines, a Korean tea ceremony, and an exhibit of Asian decorative arts.

The key event in the Hispanic Heritage Month celebration in September featured Surgeon General Antonia Novello as keynote speaker as part of a program of music, films, and lectures. For Disability Awareness Day, former White House press secretary James Brady discussed "Mainstreaming America." The program also included a talk by Judith Heumann, winner of the first Henry B. Betts Award for significantly advancing the quality of life for the physically disabled.

African-American History Month in February was launched with Washington news anchor Renee Poussaint as keynote speaker. Other

events included a symposium on Egyptology, a program of poetry and jazz, panel discussions, and films. A special exhibit was devoted to material acquired by Daniel A. P. Murray at the turn of the century for the Library's collections and made possible because of the cataloging and preservation work done on this collection for the American Memory project.

The first job fair for staff in many years allowed approximately 1,200 employees to meet with personnel managers and supervisors to discuss some 175 career opportunities at the Library. The forum was an unprecedented occasion for staff to get a quick assessment of how their qualifications met vacancy requirements and to make appointments for further career counseling.

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE STAFF

Affirmative action

In July the Library and the labor organizations agreed to a new multiyear affirmative action plan described by the Librarian as "a moral milestone in the Library's 191-year history." The plan focuses on all aspects of employment from recruitment through training and promotion and emphasizes opportunities for women, minorities, and persons with disabilities. It is the Library's goal to establish a work force in which these groups are equitably represented in all job categories and at all grade levels.

The affirmative action internship program was expanded to allow twelve participants to prepare for professional positions in certain jobs, such as music and computer specialists, administrative officers, and archivists. The affirmative action fellowship program awarded stipends of \$1,200 each to eighty-four staff members taking course work that will prepare them to qualify for targeted positions.

Dispute Resolution

An earlier pilot, Dispute Resolution I, launched in fiscal 1989, and plans to develop its successor, dubbed Dispute Resolution II, continued through fiscal 1991. The pilot, designed to expedite the resolution of equal employment complaints in a nonconfrontational manner, reached consensus decisions on 84 of the 114 cases it heard and resolved 67 percent of them.

Dispute Resolution II, scheduled for implementation in October 1991, presumes that the parties to any dispute can work together to

find mutually acceptable solutions through consensus. Other Library goals in the second phase of this program are to continue to eliminate the equal employment complaint backlog, to break down barriers by establishing a basis for trust, to improve morale among those involved in disputes, and to make the Library's experience with this innovative approach to disputes a model for the federal government.

*Other
activities*

Plans for the Library's child-care facility, authorized in the fiscal 1991 budget, moved forward with the beginning of general building renovations and the engagement of an expert child-care consultant to prepare a design and operational plan for a facility to accommodate 100 children. The facility is scheduled to open in 1993.

In other developments, the Library participated in the pilot to allow employees to use sick leave for adoptive purposes—that is, to have meetings with adoption agencies or attorneys or to attend court proceedings. The pilot ended at the close of the fiscal year, and OPM is reviewing it.

At the end of the first full year of operations following the adoption of the National Finance Center system of personnel/payroll administration, the Library did not have to manually process a single employee time sheet.

The Library continued to enjoy improved labor-management communications through the Labor-Management Working Group, established in fiscal 1990. With the signing of master contracts with two of the labor organizations (a third had been renewed in fiscal 1990), the Library now has current contracts with all its unions.

EMPLOYMENT

The Library launched a privately funded Junior Fellows Program for undergraduate juniors and seniors and graduate students that offers participants a two- to six-month fellowship at any time during the academic year at a stipend of \$1,200 a month. Academic credit for the program is at the discretion of the parent educational institution. Designed to increase general awareness of the Library's collections and to expose bright students to the resources and opportunities of the Library, the fellowships were available in subject areas ranging from librarianship to cartography or photography to rare books. A

total of sixteen students had completed their fellowships or were still at the Library at the end of the year.

The Intern Program, now forty-two years old, was expanded in 1991 to include an orientation week to give new interns a better opportunity to become familiar with Library facilities and staff before the program begins. Another new feature is the addition of mentors who can provide each intern with an experienced contact within the Library organization.

In fiscal 1991, the Federal Research Division, which relies solely on transfer funds, reversed a three-year direction of staff reductions and budget deficits. The division, which has branched out into the new fields of trends analysis and domestic affairs, now maintains a data base of past and potential clients that includes more than 540 federal agencies and private sector organizations. During the year, the division supported work for twenty-eight offices in seventeen different agencies, including ten new agencies that transferred more than \$3 million for research analysis and foreign-language support.

EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Paid from Appropriations to the Library</i>	<i>Paid from Other Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Office of the Librarian	53	6	59
Congressional Research Service	840	4	844
Copyright Office	581	—	581
Law Library	105	—	105
Management Services	730	19	749
Cultural Affairs	94	6	100
Collections Services	1,516	26	1,542
Constituent Services	799	246	1,045
Special Projects	18	—	18
TOTAL	4,736	307	5,043

Appointments and Special Assignments James C. Armstrong was named acting chief of the Overseas Operations Division, Collections Services, in March.

George N. Atiyeh, head of the Near East Section, served as acting chief, African and Middle Eastern Division, from September.

John D. Byrum, Jr., chief, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Collections Services, continued to serve concurrently as acting chief, Subject Cataloging Division.

John P. Celli was named chief of the Cataloging in Publication Division, Collections Services, in February.

Cathleen A. Clinton was named director of development, Cultural Affairs, in February.

William P. Collins was appointed chief of the Copyright Cataloging Division in January.

Donald C. Curran, who had served since October 1989 as acting Associate Librarian for Constituent Services, was named permanently to that position in December.

Ralph E. Ehrenberg, assistant chief, served from March as acting chief, Geography and Map Division, Collections Services.

William W. Ellis, senior specialist in American national government and public administration, Congressional Research Service, was named to a one-year appointment as Associate Librarian for Science and Technology Information in September, to serve also as a member of the Management Team.

Following the death of Jack McDonald, Jr., chief, in November, William R. Gigax, assistant chief, served as acting chief of the Library Services Division, Congressional Research Service, for the balance of the fiscal year.

Steven J. Herman, chief, Collections Management Division, served from January through the end of the fiscal year as acting chief, Loan Division, Constituent Services.

Cynthia J. Johanson, assistant chief, MARC Editorial Division, Collections Services, continued to serve as acting chief, MARC Editorial Division.

Diane N. Kresh, assistant chief, served as acting chief, Collections Management Division, through the fiscal year.

Mary Berghaus Levering, who had served since March 1989 as acting executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, was permanently appointed to that position in November.

Sally H. McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Collections Services, served concurrently from August as acting chief, Automation Planning and Liaison Office.

Daniel P. Mulhollan, senior specialist in American national government, served as acting chief of the Government Division, Congressional Research Service, from February to September, when he received a permanent promotion to chief of the division.

Miriam M. Pace was named chief, Network Division, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Constituent Services, in July.

John F. Price, assistant chief, was made acting chief, Science and Technology Division, Constituent Services, in February.

In April, Carolyn Reid-Wallace was named the new Associate Librarian for Special Projects, to be effective in September, but subsequently withdrew her acceptance of the offer.

Karen Renninger was promoted to chief, Serial and Government Publications Division, Constituent Services, in July.

David A. Smith, chief, Decimal Classification Division, served from January through April as acting director for cataloging, Collections Services.

Paul C. Spehr, assistant chief, served through the end of the fiscal year as acting chief, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, Collections Services.

Suzanne E. Thorin, chief, General Reading Rooms Division, Constituent Services, was named acting director, Public Service and Collection Management I, Collections Services, in August.

Ben R. Tucker, chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Collections Services, continued to serve concurrently as acting chief, Shared Cataloging Division.

Susan H. Vita, coordinator, Whole Book Cataloging Project, served as acting director for cataloging, Collections Services, from May through August.

David Wigdor, assistant chief, served as acting chief, Manuscript Division, Collections Services, while chief James H. Hutson was detailed to prepare "Sister Republics: Switzerland and the United States."

John A. Wolter served from March until his retirement in August as acting director, Public Service and Collection Management I, Collections Services.

Christopher L. Wright, chief, Loan Division, served from January through the end of the year as acting chief, Photoduplication Service, Constituent Services.

Elizabeth M. Zaic was named chief of Office Systems Services, Library Management Services, effective the beginning of July.

Glen A. Zimmerman, director for technical processes research, Collections Services, served in June and July as acting chief, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, and from September as acting director for cataloging, Collections Services.

RETIREMENTS

Jean Metz, the Library's principal selection officer for nearly forty years and an employee for almost fifty-four, retired in June.

Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging since 1976, retired in February after thirty-three years of service with the Library.

Barbara J. Roland, chief, Automation Planning and Liaison Office, retired in June.

Robert Saudek, chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Division, Collections Services, since 1983, retired in May.

Donald F. Wisdom, chief, Serial and Government Publications Division, Constituent Services, retired in June after thirty years of service.

Julian W. Witherell, chief, African and Middle Eastern Division, Collections Services, retired in August with thirty years of service.

John A. Wolter, chief of the Geography and Map Division since 1978 and acting director, Public Service and Collection Management I, since March 1991, retired in August with twenty-three years of Library service.

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